هكذا من الأصل

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 10-6 (50-39). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-5 (48-41). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 10-1 (50-34). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-2 (48-37). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Clear. Temp. 16-4 (61-39). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 15-5 (59-41). Yesterday's temp. 13-9 (64-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 13 A. Sch. | Luxembourg 20 L.Fr
Belgium 20 B.Fr | Morocco 2.50 Dr.
Denmark 2.50 D.Kr | Netherlands 1.50 Flor
Eire 15 P | Nigeria 50 K
Finland 2.20 F.M. | Norway 3 N Kr
France 2.50 F | Portugal 12 Esc
Germany 1.50 D.M | Spain 30 Ptas
Great Britain 15 P. | Sweden 2.50 S.Kr
Greece 18 Drs. | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr
India Rs 6 | Turkey T.25
Iran 40 Rials | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.25
Italy 300 Lire | Yugoslavia 9 D
Israel 1.6 1.50 | Lebanon 61.25

No. 28,864 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1975 Established 1887

Whitlam Ousted; Governor Orders Vote in Australia

By Fox Butterfield

CANBERRA, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Australia was thrown into a bitter election campaign today after the governor-general unexpectedly dismissed Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and dissolved both houses of Parliament.

Mr. Whitlam immediately charged that the governor-general, Sir John Kerr, had acted "unconstitutionally" and hinted that if his Labor party was returned to power he might try to abolish both the office of governor-general and the Senate.—It was the Senate, controlled by the opposition Liberal-Country party coalition, that precipitated Australia's current crisis by refusing to pass the budget. The governor-general dismissed Mr. Whitlam, 59, after the Prime Minister vowed to continue running the government without the budget, an action Sir John declared was improper.

Under the governor-general's directive today, Malcolm Fraser, the head of the Liberal party, was sworn in as a caretaker prime minister, although his party is a minority in the House of Representatives, where governments are traditionally determined in Australia.

Gough Whitlam — UPI.

Landowner's Son

Mr. Fraser, 44, the son of a wealthy landowner, was educated at Oxford. He has been in Parliament since 1955.

His first action was to have his supporters in the Senate pass the long-delayed budget, which would have expired at the end of the month, leaving the country's civil servants and armed forces without pay.

No date has been set for the House and Senate elections, but they are expected before Christmas.

There are several major imponderables in the campaign. One is how the voters will react to the sacking of Mr. Whitlam. It was the first time in Australia's 75-year history as a federation that the governor-general, usually a figurehead representative of the crown, had used his inherent powers to remove a prime minister.

A 'Fair Go'

Australians have a long tradition of sympathy for the underdog and the concept of giving a man a "fair go" is practically a national slogan, so Sir John's action could rebound to Mr. Whitlam's advantage.

On the other hand, the Labor party has been badly hurt by a series of financial scandals, a 15-per-cent inflation rate and the worst unemployment situation since the Depression of the 1930s. The scandals arose from a clumsy if not illegal attempt to privately raise $5 billion in loans from a Pakistani commodities broker with which to buy back the country's mines from foreign companies.

Most political commentators here feel that Mr. Whitlam will be defeated if the Liberals can make his record of mismanagement the key issue.

But, adding to the sense of crisis, Mr. Whitlam warned that if he lost the election, "many people will lose their confidence in the parliamentary system" and there might be a danger of prolonged strikes by his union supporters.

Angry Speech

In an angry speech from the steps of Parliament House this afternoon, Mr. Whitlam mocked the phrase "God save the Queen" in the governor-general's proclamation dismissing him.

"He may well say it," Mr. Whitlam shouted, "because nothing will save the governor-general now."

Such political outbursts are uncommon in Australia, where the populace is usually criticized for political indifference.

Many persons focused the personalities of the two main antag-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Rabat Aides In Spain for Sahara Talks

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Moroccan Premier Ahmed Osman and Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki arrived here today to resume negotiations with Spain on Morocco's claims to the Spanish Sahara.

With much of the tension between the two countries lifted by the cancellation of the Moroccan civilian march into the territory, the atmosphere was noticeably more friendly and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina Mauri underlined the new attitude by personally greeting the visitors at the airport.

But King Hassan II, under pressure at home to show results from the march, in turn was still maintaining pressure on Spain by holding his marchers in Tarfaya, the nearest town to the frontier, and by keeping troops in the northeast sector of the Sahara without any outward interference from the Spanish.

King Hassan called off the march Sunday night, apparently receiving some assurances from Spain that it would be ready to talk again. Almost two weeks ago, according to the Moroccans, the two countries had been on the point of an accord and had merely to settle the details. But the United Nations, through Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, and Algeria made known their opposition to a bilateral settlement.

Hope of Settlement

The Moroccans, indicating that they had not given up hope of such a settlement, despite a threat of belligerence from the Algerians, included in their delegation the head of the state-run phosphate industry, Karim Amrani. Phosphates constitute the Sahara's principal economic resource, and Morocco has indicated that it is prepared to share in exploitation of the resources with Spain in exchange for a recognition of Morocco's sovereignty. The phosphate mines are now run by a state-owned Spanish company.

But Spain is seen as having limited room for maneuver, no matter how much it wishes to be rid of the problem. It has made commitments to the Saharan population, the latest being assurances given personally by Prince Juan Carlos, the acting chief of state, when he made a flying visit to El Aiun a week ago Sunday.

The Spanish government also has to contend with its own public opinion, which has been told in recent days that Spain has assumed a firm attitude under the leadership of Juan Carlos. A bill in the normally conservative Cortes authorizing the government to take the necessary measures to decolonize the Sahara is running into trouble.

Associated Press.
Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog speaking Monday night.

Rival Groups Form Council

MPLA in Luanda Proclaims Angolan 'People's Republic'

By David Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 11 (WP).—The leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) proclaimed a "people's republic" in the Angolan capital minutes after this Portuguese colony became independent at midnight yesterday and then established its own government that was immediately recognized by a number of Eastern bloc and Socialist African countries.

At the same time, two rival nationalist groups contending for control of the country, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (NFLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), held separate independence celebrations and announced the formation of a joint 24-member "national revolutionary council" and a government based in the southern town of Nova Lisboa.

Other reports reaching here said that the NFLA had also proclaimed a "people's democratic republic" at Ambriz, in the north, in what was thought to be a coordinated move cementing its alliance with UNITA.

In a sober ceremony here in the capital at midnight yesterday, the MPLA leader, Agostinho Neto, who was installed today as President of its people's republic, called upon Angolans to resist what he called an invasion of the country by an "international fascist brigade" and "reactionary Portuguese."

The speech was made as the capital's water supply at Quifangondo, 12 miles to the north, was knocked out in an NFLA mortar attack and amid reports that two more coastal towns 300 miles to the south, Novo Redondo and Port Amboim, had fallen to a mercenary-supported column of NFLA and UNITA troops.

Later, reliable sources here denied that either of the towns, which the MPLA has held for months, had been captured. But it seems clear that they are the next objectives of the fast-moving column which reportedly intends pushing northward until it reaches the capital.

Invasion Beaten Back

In the far north, the separatist Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave is also seeking to wrest control of that oil-rich territory away from the MPLA. But reports available here today said that while shooting continues at several points along the Zaire border, the MPLA has, so far, successfully beaten back several invasion attempts from Zaire.

Independence celebrations in the capital were limited to a short midnight flag-raising ceremony and a speech by President Neto, carried out as heavily armed militiamen and soldiers belonging to his group lit up the sky with a wild firing of tracer and AK-47 bullets.

So plentiful was the shooting over a two-hour period that a Portuguese airliner carrying a dozen delegations to the independence celebrations was scared away from landing. An Interna-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Moscow Cuts Its Relations With Uganda

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (WP).—The Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Uganda today in a dispute arising from Moscow's support for a Marxist guerrilla group fighting for power in Angola.

The Russians termed today's break as a "temporary suspension" and said that they hoped "the time would come" when normal relations could be restored.

Earlier today, Uganda President Idi Amin had called the Soviet ambassador in Kampala "a criminal" and demanded his immediate recall. A few hours later, Moscow announced that ties had been severed and accused Uganda of "unfriendly actions, insulting the Soviet Union and the Soviet ambassador in Uganda personally."

The trouble began Sunday, when Marshal Amin issued an ultimatum to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to send a top-level envoy to Kampala within 48 hours to explain Soviet actions in supporting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Marshal Amin also complained about the Soviet ambassador, Andrei Zakharov, whom he accused of trying to pressure Uganda into backing the MPLA and said that he "considered himself the vice-president of Uganda."

As president of the Organization of African Unity, Marshal Amin has been trying to arrange a cease-fire in Angola between the MPLA and rival factions from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Vote Is 72 to 35

UN Assembly Approves Zionism 'Racist' Label

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (IHT).—The General Assembly approved last night an Arab-inspired resolution that labels Zionism "a form of racism and racial discrimination." The vote was 72 to 35 with 32 abstentions.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan told the 143-nation Assembly afterward, "A great evil has been loosed upon the world. The abomination of anti-Semitism has been given the appearance of international sanction."

Delegates from Arab and Communist countries, joined by a majority of the so-called Third World nations, supported the nonbinding resolution and greeted its passage with prolonged applause.

Among those voting against were the United States, Israel, the nine members of the European Economic Community, Australia and Canada.

Supporters of the resolution said it was anti-Zionist but not anti-Semitic. They argued that Zionism—the movement for a Jewish national homeland in Palestine—is exclusive and thus racist.

The resolution was the product of militant Arab strategy after earlier efforts to win support for Israel's ouster had failed. Moderate Arab countries and other Third World nations that had opposed demands for the expulsion of Israel went along with the anti-Zionism campaign.

Israel's chief delegate, Chaim Herzog, said in an address that it was fitting that the vote should be held on Nov. 10.

"This was the night, on Nov. 10, 1938, when Hitler's Nazi Storm Troopers launched a coordinated attack on the Jewish community in Germany, burned the synagogues in all its cities, destroyed Jewish holy books and attacked Jewish homes," he said.

The Israeli delegate said the debate on Zionism was born "of a deep pervading feeling of anti-Semitism." He charged that the UN was on its way to becoming

● The factors behind the anti-Zionism vote. Story Page 2.

"the world center of anti-Semitism."

Mr. Herzog recalled that the resolution originated in the Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee as an amendment to a text condemning racism and colonialism.

"A group of countries," he said, "drunk with the feeling of power inherent in the automatic majority and without regard to the importance of achieving a consensus on this issue, railroaded the committee in a contemptuous maneuver.

"I stand here not as a supplicant," Mr. Herzog concluded. "Vote as your moral conscience dictates to you. For the issue is not Israel or Zionism. The issue is the continued existence of this organization, which has been dragged to its lowest point of discredit by a coalition of despotisms and racists."

Mr. Moynihan, in an angry speech, said the Assembly "granted symbolic amnesty, and more, to the murderers of the six million European Jews" during World War II.

He added that the United States "does not acknowledge, will not abide by, will never acquiesce in this infamous act.

"Evil enough in itself, but more ominous by far, is the realization that now presses upon us—the realization that if there were no General Assembly, this could never have happened."

British Ambassador Ivor Richard charged that the resolution would "undermine the right of Israel to exist and exacerbate the difficulties in obtaining a Middle East settlement."

Louis de Guiringaud, the French ambassador, said the resolution was "an inappropriate move, directed against those who were not so long ago victims of the most odious form of racism." Before the vote was taken, he asked the delegates "to step back from an action that may be dangerous for the future of our organization."

West German Ambassador Rudiger von Wechmar called the resolution "a challenge to reason, a refutation of the humanistic ideals of the founding of this organization."

Speaking for Chile, Hario Arnello said, "The draft pretends to denounce a form of racism. But paradoxically, it can backfire and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Roll Call in Assembly Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (AP).—The roll call on the anti-Zionism resolution:

FOR—72: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, East Germany, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome-Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Soviet Union, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania, North Yemen, South Yemen, Yugoslavia.

AGAINST—35: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, West Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Swaziland, Sweden, Britain, United States, Uruguay.

ABSTAIN—32: Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nepal, Papua-New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

ABSENT—3: Romania, South Africa, Spain.

Senate Urges Policy Review

Ford, Congress Assail UN Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (IHT).—President Ford today condemned the UN's adoption of a resolution equating Zionism with racism and the Senate called for a review of U.S. participation in the General Assembly.

The President was quoted as denouncing the Assembly's vote as a "wholly unjustified action." There was much criticism elsewhere in Congress.

By a voice vote without dissent, the Senate passed a nonbinding resolution of condemnation after several members rose to denounce last night's action by the Assembly.

The bipartisan Senate resolution, introduced by Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania with more than 30 cosponsors, warned that the UN vote "encourages anti-Semitism by wrongly associating and equating Zionism with racism and racial discrimination."

Hearings Are Urged

It calls on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee to begin immediate hearings "to reassess the United States's further participation in the United Nations General Assembly."

A State Department spokesman said "We will be reviewing carefully a response." The spokesman did not rule out reduced financial support as an option.

But he said the United States will not retaliate financially against UN members who supported the resolution because aid to such members is in the U.S. national interest.

In the House, meanwhile, a resolution introduced by Republican and Democratic leaders alike, calling for reassessment of U.S. participation in the Assembly, was approved.

Mr. Ford expressed his criticism during a 40-minute meeting with an Israeli parliamentary delegation, deputy press secretary William Greener said.

The President repeated to the Israelis the statement he issued last week deploring the then pending UN resolution. Then, Mr. Greener said, he criticized its "deplorable nature."

However, Mr. Ford "will not consider withdrawal," from the UN, Mr. Greener said.

In the Senate, members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee led in condemning the vote. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said Congress should "examine means by which we can respond to the vote . . . in light of the foreign-aid bills coming up."

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., called the vote "an irresponsible action and a victory for no one." Sen. Case said it "can only set back efforts for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East" and added that countries voting for it "responded to the threat of oil blackmail."

Udall's View

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., said, "I can only deplore this unfortunate and untimely action by the General Assembly. The consequences of the vote may well be a full reappraisal of the United States's participation and its role in funding the UN."

In Jerusalem, Premier Yitzhak Rabin dismissed yesterday's three resolutions by the Assembly as politically meaningless and condemning the Arabs and their supporters as bent on isolating the Jewish state.

"We condemn, reject and will not cooperate with biased, unjust resolutions that the General Assembly has passed," he said in a radio interview following an address to the Knesset (parliament), which held a special debate on the issues.

"The PLO will never be a partner in negotiations with Israel," Mr. Rabin repeated.

Former Premier Golda Meir said the resolutions will give anti-Semites an opportunity to practice anti-Semitism.

'Reek of Hitlerism'

President Ephraim Katzir said the resolutions "reek of Hitlerism. I am disturbed that of all people we, who always have been persecuted by racism, are now being condemned as racist."

In Tel Aviv, U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon said the resolutions would not affect U.S. relations with Israel, and he called the Assembly's action "a regrettable one."

Speaking to a conference of U.S. supporters of the Histadrut, Israel's all-inclusive labor federation, Mr. Toon said, "It's a fact of political life today that the UN from time to time . will take actions and adopt resolutions which do not really make much sense."

In The Hague, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said the vote meant the UN had gone

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

House Unit Votes To Have Morton Held in Contempt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—A House subcommittee voted today to cite Commerce Secretary Rogers Morton for contempt of Congress for refusing to turn over the names of U.S. companies asked by the Arabs to participate in a boycott of Israel.

By a vote of 10 to 5, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee recommended that the full committee bring contempt action against Mr. Morton, who has refused since July to provide the panel with the company names.

In refusing again to provide the subpoenaed documents, Mr. Morton reiterated today that the attorney general has advised that the material could be withheld.

Aside from the legal question, Mr. Morton said, "I also believe that it is not in the national interest" to turn over boycott documents.

Mr. Morton told the subcommittee that he is personally opposed to the Arab boycott, but believes that the United States can better counter it through more quiet methods than congressional exposure.

— Saigon Exiles: Ex-Soldiers of Varying Fortunes —

Some in U.S. Are Wealthy, Others Unemployed, One Waits on Tables

By Peter Arnett

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Some South Vietnamese were more than ready for the collapse in April.

Gen. Trang Si Tan sent enough money abroad during his two years as Saigon's police chief to seriously consider several big business deals, including buying an old aircraft carrier for scrap metal and purchasing a Holiday Inn at San Diego.

But some waited until the last minute.

A former corps commander and chief of staff of the army cleared his safe deposit boxes just a few hours before he left Saigon. He arrived at Fort Chaffee, Ark., with $1 million in large bills in a suitcase. But his young mistress ran off with the suitcase and a young lover, and the general spent a month in a military psychiatric ward while his friends tried unsuccessfully to get back the money.

And some reacted too late.

Several wealthy generals invested heavily in property in South Vietnam, as did a former vice-president and air chief, Nguyen Cao Ky, who lost five tractors and other farm machinery when the Communists overran his 3,500-acre property in the Central Highlands. Mr. Ky said he was able to bring out only $40,000 in cash because he was unable to liquidate his farm holdings.

Then there were senior Vietnamese officers who arrived with little because they had little.

Three-star Gen. Dong Van Khuyen, the last chief of staff of the South Vietnamese Army, found work as a $180-a-week waiter at a seafood restaurant in Yorktown, Va. He sometimes serves U.S. military officers who used to advise him on running the 1.1-million-man South Vietnamese armed forces. His wife is employed as a part-time salad maker, their modest life a reflection of the unusually simple way they lived in Saigon.

"The U.S. Embassy was always well aware about who was making big money in Saigon and who was relatively honest," said a refugee resettlement program official here. "We went along with Vietnamese corruption as the price we paid for their loyalty."

Former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu is easily able to afford his travels between his homes in Taipei, London and the south of France.

A former Vietnamese vice-premier, Nguyen Luu Vien, a physician, struggles at the University of Oklahoma at Norman to be licensed to practice in the United States, while a former premier, Tran Thien Khiem, now a resident of Taipei, tries to decide which Western country to settle in to better manage his business enterprises. He would prefer the United States, his friends say, but only if he could move in quietly.

Some of the wealthier exiled generals—a total of 116 were evacuated from Saigon—are similarly concerned about adverse publicity and are trying to maintain a low profile.

They were shocked by the case of Gen. Dang Van Quang, a former corps commander in Vietnam who was fired for corruption in the late 1960s and then returned to power as one of President Thieu's closest aides and reputed bag man. Gen. Quang was denied residence in the United States and is currently fighting a Canadian deportation order.

Some generals linked with Gen. Quang in the past are trying to discreetly settle in, but the wealth shows. Gen. Cao Van Vien, formerly chief of the general staff headquarters in Saigon, whose wife was notorious in Saigon for her business dealings, purchased an $80,000 home in Virginia for a quiet retirement. But his son, Cao Anh Dung, brought them to public attention by soliciting gold from Vietnamese refugees, offering a higher price than an international monetary concern.

A former political adviser to President Thieu, Hoang Duc Nha, has invested about $100,000 in a home and store specializing in Oriental goods in Arlington, Va. Mr. Thieu had to fire Mr. Nha, his nephew, because of Mr. Nha's unpopularity in Saigon. Vietnamese living in the Washington area say they are boycotting his store.

Not living a life of luxury is Gen. Pham Van Dong, a former commander of the Saigon military district and a minister for veterans affairs. In Vietnam, he had two military aides, three maids for his wife and five children, a cook and three guards. Now he drives his children to school himself and his wife does the housework. He lives "on a little money I put away."

A former corps commander, Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, has a rent-free apartment provided by a church group in New York and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Franco Sits Up For One Hour

MADRID, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, sat up for the first time in 10 days today to relieve symptoms of pneumonia. Aides said the hourlong session was a sign of recovery

The symptoms—congestion and liquid in the lungs—and heart flutters were listed in the evening medical bulletin on the 25th day of Gen. Franco's battle for survival. His condition remained "very grave."

A spokesman for his 30-man medical team, citing Gen. Franco's "enormous will to live," said earlier there were "concrete hopes" that he would recover and, after a four to five-month recuperation, live a life normal for a man his age.

Anti-U.S. Sentiment Is Factor

Lobbying, Oil, Islam Cohesion Led to Vote by UN Assembly

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (NYT).—Efficient Arab lobbying, the cohesion of the six-year-old Islamic Conference, voting discipline in other blocs of countries, the power of the oil cartel and anti-U.S. sentiment have emerged as factors in the UN campaign against *Zionism*.

The drive was spearheaded last month by the Palestine Liberation Organization, a group of radical Arab governments and Cuba. Its formal expression was the draft resolution, approved last night, that condemns Zionism as "a form of racism and racial discrimination."

Delegates of the Third World, representing more than two-thirds of the UN membership of 143, in their vast majority supported the divisive text. The vote to approve was 72-35, with 32 countries abstaining.

More than 20 Third-World delegates from Africa and Asia—none of them Arab—and from Latin America were questioned during the last few days about their views on Zionism and the UN.

Most of them refused to be identified or quoted. Each of the Third World diplomats professed to condemn anti-Semitism, and some of them declared to be aware of Jewish fears that the anti-Zionism campaign may set off measures against Jews in the Soviet Union and some other nations.

Attitudes toward the Zionism issue, as brought out in the interviews, diverged widely.

Some delegates said, or gave to understand, privately that their position in the Zionism debate and vote had been dictated by their governments and did not reflect their personal views. Several diplomats said Arab ambassadors and other agents here and in capitals around the world had insistently requested an affirmative vote on the text denouncing *Zionism*.

Such Arab pressures were successful in many cases, according to these diplomats because they were coupled with promises of preferential treatment by Arab *oil producers, who all but control* the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Loyalty Cited

"We had to vote the way we did because of loyalty to our group," was an explanation repeatedly offered by delegates who had supported the anti-Zionism text. One of the groupings that had decided to back the Arab promoters of the anti-Zionism drive was the Islamic Conference, which includes important Moslem nations in Asia.

A Latin American delegate who did not want to be identified remarked: "Arab countries have been working very hard and very successfully to sell us Latinos a big cargo of anti-United States grudge under a flag of convenience, Zionism. The Latin American countries that approved the anti-Zionism text or abstained from voting did so, of course, also to butter up the Arabs, whose oil and investment capital they want; but to a good measure they acted just out of resentment against the Yankis."

A west African diplomat who requested anonymity said, "We scarcely know any Jews or Zionists. Many of us know the Israeli agronomists and doctors who in years past did a lot for countries like Zaire. Of course, Israel provided technical assistance to black Africa because she wanted to foster goodwill and develop an African counterweight to the hostile Arab bloc. But the Arab states of North Africa won out and wield now a lot of influence in our grouping, with the backing of the other Arabs."

United Press International.

Reading from prayer books and praying outside United Nations building, demonstrators protest approval of the anti-Zionism resolution by General Assembly yesterday.

UN Condemns Zionism as 'Racist'

(Continued from Page 1)

prompt racial hatred against the Jews. *It can result in the failure* of the difficult negotiations aimed at obtaining peace in the Middle East."

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in an unaccustomed comment on a General Assembly action, said, "It reflects a deep and bitter division among the membership at a time when the need for understanding on a wide range of critically important questions is more than ever necessary."

The resolution had been recommended by the Assembly committee on Oct. 17 by a vote of 70 to 39 with 27 abstentions. There had been no question that it would pass after the Assembly adopted, hours earlier, two resolutions backing the Palestine Liberation Organization.

By a vote of 93 to 18 with 27 abstentions, it first approved the creation of a 20-nation committee to draft a program for giving the Palestinians the *right to self-determination* as a nation and a return to property from which they were uprooted in four Middle East wars.

Then the Assembly, by a 101-8 vote with 25 abstentions, passed a measure calling for guarantees of the "inalienable rights" of the Palestinians and for "the invitation of the *Palestine Liberation* Organization, the representative of the Palestine people," to participate in all UN activities related to the Middle East.

Carvalho Boycotts Meetings Of Lisbon Military Council

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Nov. 11.—Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, chief of the Copcon military security forces, has begun boycotting meetings of Portugal's Revolutionary Council.

Comprised of senior military officers, the council is the nation's highest political organ.

The general visited the Beirolas Arsenal in Lisbon and a unit at Caldas da Rainha north of the capital yesterday instead of attending a meeting of the council.

He told Radio Clube last night that the council did not deal with the country's real problems, and accused its other 18 members of spending their time attacking each other.

"I am not going to waste my time with meetings like that," he said.

The general has recently swung in his political allegiance toward radical leftists, who have been challenging the government and the Revolutionary Council, both now dominated by moderates.

Backs MPLA

Gen. Carvalho supported Portuguese recognition of the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the new nation's only legitimate government and today sent a telegram of support to the MPLA in opposition to the government's decision to refrain from backing any of Angola's three warring factions.

Reliable sources said that an attempt would be made in the council to oust Gen. Carvalho. An attack on him in the council was understood to be led by moderate officers supported by Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Premier.

Reflecting the split in the armed forces as a whole, the council was divided along lines of ideology and personal rivalries. Sources said they did not know whether the moderates had the strength to remove Gen. Carvalho.

Meantime, the destruction of a radio transmitter in Lisbon by paratroopers last Friday—on the council's orders—drew criticism from the Roman Catholic Church, following condemnation by leftists.

The transmitter at Radio Renascenca was destroyed by plastic explosives for broadcasting what the council said was incitement to public disorder. Legally the property of the church, the station was seized by *leftists earlier* this year and put into the service of "the working masses."

'Surprised' by Destruction

Speaking after a four-day silence, the church hierarchy said it was "completely surprised" by the station's destruction and had not succeeded in obtaining an explanation for it. The church said it "protested the grave and unhappy outcome of the case."

The government, meanwhile, has approved guidelines of an emergency plan to aid Portugal's economy and restore business confidence by austerity and new investment.

Details of the plan were made public today by Finance Minister Francisco Salgad Zenha, who warned that the "economic situation is extremely dangerous" and that "bankruptcy is possible."

The new proposals would slash public and private spending and freeze incomes to conform to economic realities. They also would impose discipline on nationalized and worker-controlled industries and encourage the private sector.

Otelo Carvalho UPI

Kissinger's Prodding on SALT Ignored by Press in Russia

By Robert Toth

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—The Soviet press today ignored Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's critical remarks that the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks have been stagnating. It chose instead to give wide play to comments made a day earlier by President Ford.

Mr. Ford was quoted as saying that the SALT negotiations were *very complex but slow headway* was being made and that the talks should continue because they are in the interest of both nations.

The effect was to suggest that the Kremlin, after putting SALT on the back burner for six weeks, is again interested in progress and may, spurred by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's dismissal, be prepared to come forward soon with the "substantive response" to the U.S. proposals Mr. Kissinger asked yesterday.

Soviet sources said party leader Leonid Brezhnev still wants to visit the United States in mid-January, a month before the 25th Communist party congress here, for his thrice-postponed summit with Ford. But he will not go unless a SALT deal can then be signed.

The sources confirm that the Kremlin had taken a wait-and-see attitude on this and other aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations since late September when the last U.S. SALT proposal was made and when, they say, the leadership perceived the uncompromising fight that was developing between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger on the subject.

In mid-October, before the Schlesinger firing, the Kremlin leadership decided both to curtail the military part of the traditional Revolution Day parade on Friday in Red Square but also to play down SALT in the report of the Politburo.

That report, delivered on Thursday, called only for "further progress" on mutual force reduction talks in Europe and on SALT. This put SALT secondary to the European talks, which are probably a couple of years from fruition.

The Friday parade, as if to preclude charges of Soviet saber-rattling following the Politburo report, went off with the unprecedented absence of tanks and ICBM missiles.

By the weekend, a careful bit of editing of a Tass report on Mr. Ford occurred in the pages of the party newspaper, Pravda. Tass had attacked Mr. Ford's Boston speech as "evidently paying tribute to the supporters of international tension." But this and other criticism of Mr. Ford was deleted from the report as it appeared in the newspaper.

Yesterday, Tass carried long excerpts from an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor which stressed the need for progress on SALT. And it carried also the positive quotes from Mr. Ford's Sunday TV interview, which Pravda printed unchanged.

If Soviet interest in SALT has indeed revived, the Kremlin should soon make the counter-offer to the U.S. proposal.

Whitlam Out; Vote Is Called

(Continued from Page 1)

onists—Mr. Whitlam, tall, heavyset, with an acerbic tongue and magnetic personality, and Mr. Fraser, even taller, dour, awkward and remote—but the conflict also raised some serious constitutional questions.

For one thing, the Labor party has long campaigned to get rid of the Senate, which was designed, like the U.S. Senate, to represent the states. Although Mr. Whitlam did not raise the issue specifically, when the Senate refused to pass his budget, he insisted that it did not have the right to do so and said he would raise money directly from the banks.

Mr. Fraser and the Liberals, who are more conservative and are stronger advocates of states' rights, complained that Mr. Whitlam was violating the constitution.

In his statement today, the governor-general ruled clearly in favor of the Liberals, although Sir John is a former member of the Labor party and was appointed by Mr. Whitlam. Sir John noted that the Australian Constitution gave the Senate "equal powers with the House" to reject all bills, including the budget, although that power has seldom been used.

In this situation, Sir John wrote, "the only solution consistent with the Constitution and my oath of office" is "to terminate the commission as Prime Minister of Mr. Whitlam and to arrange a caretaker government."

Senate Ratifies SALT Pact Shift

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Senate yesterday ratified an amendment to the 1972 SALT treaty, limiting the United States and the Soviet Union to one antiballistic missile (ABM) system each. The vote was 63 to 15.

The 1972 treaty provided that each nation could have two ABM defense sites—one protecting its capital area and the other protecting intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers in the field.

Since 1972, the United States has abandoned the concept of installing an ABM system for Washington to match the Moscow system and Russia has indicated *no desire to match the ABM site* at Grand Forks, N.D., with a system to protect part of its ICBM force. The new protocol would permit each country, upon notification to the other, to dismantle its existing ABM system and move it to another site.

Algeria Probes Farm Failure After Years of Covering-Up

ALGIERS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Algeria has undertaken a critical self-appraisal of its agriculture to find out what it is doing wrong.

For many years, Algeria's failure to feed itself—imports of foodstuffs this year are expected to cost $1.5 billion—has been glossed over in the press by tributes to a sweeping land-reform program.

But suddenly no holds are barred, and the once-sensitive subject of the ills of agriculture has been thrown open to intense and self-critical public debate.

The occasion for the debate is the granting of financial autonomy to the large estates taken over by farm laborers after the French owners left at the end of the war for independence in 1963.

"Self-management" of these estates, which are the most fertile in the country, was one of the first policies of the new Algeria.

'For Grazing Goats'

For ideological reasons and perhaps because of memories of the parting remarks of French landowners—"the farms will soon be good for nothing but grazing goats"—little was published about declining production and bureaucratic bottlenecks that gradually turned the profits of many farms into losses.

But now the readers of the semi-official daily El Moudjahid can read the words of the president of a self-managed estate outside Algiers explaining his problems in detail.

"Once, in 1963, the estate showed a profit. Every worker got 23,000 old francs. Since—nothing," the farmer said.

President Houari Boumedienne has been touring the country to hear the complaints himself and to make it clear that the excuses of the past will not do for the future.

At a loss-making self-managed farm in the hills south of Algiers, he reminded workers that from now on the state would not make up losses of the self-managed farms, and all financial and material aid would be in the form of loans to be repaid in produce.

Profit and Loss

The workers had the right to share the profits of their work and would suffer the losses, he said.

The President has also warned local authorities that from now on, if any self-managed farm shows a loss or is badly managed, sanctions will be taken against the local authorities as well as against the people running the farm.

The farms are now free to sell their produce to anyone, even directly to the consumer, and are no longer obliged to sell to the state.

Elections are being held on the farms for new presidents of the workers' assemblies. In the past, presidents were more or less automatically returned to office by a committee rather than by the full assembly of workers. Many heads have rolled in the current elections.

MPLA in Luanda Proclaims Angolan 'People's Republic'

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Red Cross plane landed with two bullets in it.

The midnight ceremony was attended by fewer than 30 delegates *from foreign countries*, the highest-ranking of them being Mozambique's Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos.

Mr. Neto told a crowd of 10,000 to 20,000 supporters that they should prepare for a "revolutionary struggle" against the forces of "international imperialism" invading the country.

In a militant speech, he also outlined the basic principles of the new People's Republic of Angola including that of the party's supremacy over the state, self-management by workers of industrial enterprises, priority to agricultural development and nonalignment in foreign policy.

He also said that his government was ready to establish diplomatic relations with any country wishing to recognize it, South Africa and Rhodesia presumably excluded.

At a second ceremony at city hall this morning, the MPLA established its government and it was recognized by representatives of the four other former Portuguese African countries—Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome-Principe—Congo, East Germany, North and South Vietnam, Cuba, Brazil, Senegal and Mali.

The MPLA expects to obtain *diplomatic recognition* from all Eastern bloc countries, Yugoslavia and 12 to 15 Arab and black African states.

Altogether, it may shortly have the recognition of about 25 countries putting it far ahead of its two rivals which have the certain support in Africa of only Zaire, Tunisia and possibly Zambia.

U.S. Withholds Recognition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The United States is withholding recognition of a government in Angola, deputy White House press secretary William Greener said today.

Mr. Greener said that U.S. policy was to work toward a cease-fire among the three factions battling for control of Angola. Washington wants negotiations among the factions, aimed at setting up a coalition government, he said.

Soviet Ties With Uganda Are 'Temporarily Suspended'

(Continued from Page 1)

and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

As expected, the Soviet Union tonight recognized MPLA leader Agostinho Neto as President of Angola and afforded full diplomatic recognition to his regime.

The break in relations between Moscow and Kampala represents a sharp downturn for Soviet fortunes in East Africa, which *to a large extent had come to* depend on ties with the Ugandan leader.

At the moment, the Soviet Union has more than 500 persons in Uganda working as military and economic *advisers, plus* a number of doctors. The Russians have supplied MIG-21 fighters, short-range missiles and tanks to Marshal Amin.

Amin Backs Down

NAIROBI, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Marshal Amin backed down from his threat to break diplomatic relations with Russia today and instead called for a new Soviet ambassador to Uganda.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Uganda, Marshal Amin said that departing Soviet Ambassador Zakharov may have been drunk on vodka when the dispute between the two countries arose and this was why the Ugandan leader was taking "a less serious view" of the situation than before.

Marshal Amin's announcement was made two hours after a deadline he had set to sever all relations with the Soviet Union and several hours after the Russians announced their own "temporary suspension" of contacts between the two countries.

Diplomatic observers said that the Ugandan announcement was an obvious attempt to try to patch up relations between the two countries at the last minute.

Tunis Gunman Gives Up, Frees 3

From Wire Dispatches

TUNIS, Nov. 11.—Tijani Henry surrendered to police today, ending a 36-hour ordeal for three hostages whom he had held against the return of his runaway wife.

The police said the hostages, two male officials and one female secretary of the Belgian Embassy, were unharmed.

Shortly before he surrendered, Tunisian Interior Minister Tahar Belkhodja drove up to the Belgian Embassy with a young woman sitting next to him. It could not immediately be determined if this was the gunman's estranged wife.

12 Flee Rome Jail

ROME, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Twelve prisoners escaped from Rome's ancient Regina Coeli (Queen of Heaven) jail last night. It was only the fourth escape from the 400-year-old jail in the past 20 years. The last one was seven days ago.

Armistice Day Rites Expanded by France

PARIS, Nov. 11 (UPI).—France today observed the Nov. 11 anniversary of the World War I armistice as a day to honor the nation's dead in all its wars and not just the victory over Germany in 1918.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing ordered the break in tradition in line with the policy started by the late President Charles de Gaulle that French-German friendship is the cornerstone to peace in Europe. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing this spring ended the May 8 commemoration of the victory over Nazi Germany in 1945.

French Births Decline

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—About 50,000 fewer babies than last year will be born in France this year, according to recent official forecasts here, which predicted 740,000 to 765,000 births.

Libya Asks FAO To Expel Israel Along With U.S.

ROME, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Libya attacked the United States and Israel today for feeding the world's hungry people with "bullets and bombs" and demanded their expulsion from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Libyan Minister of Agriculture Mohammed Ali Tabu made the demand in a speech to the 18th Biennial Governing Conference of the 135-nation organization, largest of the UN specialized agencies.

There was no immediate reaction to the Libyan threat from either the United States or Israel. A founding member of FAO, the United States paid 25 per cent of the organization's current budget for its worldwide attack on hunger and malnutrition. It is the largest single contributor to FAO and of food aid in general.

Mr. Tabu launched his attack shortly after retiring FAO Director-General Addeke Boerma of the Netherlands appealed, in a farewell speech, to the Soviet Union to join FAO. "Universality of membership is essential to its endeavors in these critical times," Mr. Boerma said.

East German Planting

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—East Germany has basically completed winter grain planting, covering 100,000 hectares more than last year, the ADN agency reported.

U.S. Envoy Resigns Post in Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—James Akins, 48, accused by critics of being too conciliatory with Arab oil exporters, has resigned as U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The White House announced yesterday that President Ford has accepted the resignation and that no successor will be named at this time.

Ford Calls Vote by UN 'Unjustified'

(Continued from Page 1)

bankrupt. "There has never been a more racist resolution than the one against the Jews last night," he said.

The Dutch government no longer wants to cooperate in the UN program against racism, Dutch Foreign Minister Max van Der Stoel said.

German Catholics

In Bonn, the Central Committee of West German Roman Catholics said the UN was helping those forces determined to wipe out the state of Israel.

In Geneva, General Secretary Philip Pitter of the World Council of Churches stated his "unequivocal opposition" to the anti-Zionism resolution and called on the Assembly to reconsider and rescind its action.

East Germany praised the pro-Palestinian resolutions as a "great success for the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine."

In Moscow, the Soviet agency Tass hailed as a "major decision" the anti-Zionism resolution and said it was achieved despite "inadmissible pressuring... by Zionists and international imperial elements."

Tass added that it "once again exposes Zionism as a racist ideology aimed at suppression of human rights."

In Beirut, the vote was called a new victory for the Palestinian cause by a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In Damascus, the newspaper Al Baath said the resolutions "are a new victory for the Palestinian cause" and "also a victory over the United States."

In Cairo, the Egyptian government declined to comment on the adoption of the anti-Zionist resolution and spoke with reserve on two others aimed at helping the Palestinians.

Tass Denies Report

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Tass today denied a report in the Israeli newspaper Maariv that Soviet Jews were being forced to pay for their exit visas.

French Jet Crashes

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—A French Air Force Mirage jet fighter crashed in flames near Nancy today, killing the pilot, the Defense Ministry announced.

Tunisian Minister Dies

TUNIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Mohamed Sayah, Tunisian Minister of Public Health, died today at the age of 49.

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Saigon's Former Leaders Find Varying Fortunes in U.S. Exile

(Continued from Page 1)

works in the accounting department of a New York trade book publisher. Mr. Minh's luxurious home in central Saigon had walls covered with jade-inlaid lacquer paintings.

Other former generals also are reduced to ordinary pursuits. The former commander of the Vietnamese engineer corps, Gen. Nguyen Van Chuc, is grateful to be running a gas station.

Other generals are unemployed. Gen. Tran Van Minh, the last commander of South Vietnam's Air Force, and now living near Sacramento, says he will take almost any job. Brig. Gen. Pha Hoa Hiep, formerly a tank brigade commander and the minister of information shortly before Saigon fell, is living on government-issued food stamps at Ocala, Fla.

Few of the generals are willing to consider a waiter's job, such as the one taken by Gen. Khuyen in Yorktown.

"If a Vietnamese general officer takes such a menial job, what hope is there for us to get adequate employment?" said a former senior officer who envisaged himself in a managerial or public relations job.

Gen. Khuyen does not agree. "For me, this is no comedown. Any job is a good job," he said.

Hawaii Balking

HONOLULU, Nov. 11 (AP).—The official welcome for Vietnamese refugees is wearing thin in Hawaii, where 2,000—a disproportionately large number in relation to the national average—have already settled.

"I'm not afraid to say we should not accept any more refugees because of the social and economic conditions we are in right now," Honolulu city councilman Wilbert Holck said yesterday.

The council refused to ratify an agreement between Major Frank Fasi and the U.S. government to sponsor 600 more refugees here until it gets more information on the social and economic impact of such a move. The contract, which provides for about $500 a refugee to assist in resettlement, is also opposed by the governor.

Unemployment here in September was 7.2 per cent, compared with a national average of 8.5 per cent.

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Justices Question Both Sides

Funding Law for Campaign Draws High Court Concern

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT). —Most of the justices of the Supreme Court expressed concern yesterday that some aspects of the new federal election campaign financing law might impinge on rights guaranteed by the First and Fifth Amendments.

In an unusual 4 1/2-hour session of arguments before a packed courtroom, eight of the nine justices—all but the ailing William Douglas, who attended only part of the session—asked question after question of the various lawyers arguing before them.

Some Provisions

The questioning covered the entire range of issues presented by the lawyers. Some justices seemed troubled by certain provisions, and other justices, by other provisions.

The concern evident in much of the questioning suggested that the court might strike down at least some of the provisions.

It was impossible to predict which were most vulnerable. The issues that elicited extensive questioning, however, included requirements that identities of "small" contributors be disclosed, limitations on the amounts that private individuals may spend in political activity and certain provisions affecting minority parties.

On a general level, the question that appeared to bother the majority of the justices the most was the possible impact of the law on free-speech rights—an impact that the law's challengers have said would be severe.

At one point yesterday, a government official defending the law, Deputy Solicitor General Daniel Friedman, contended that the law regulates money, not speech. Justice Potter Stewart quickly took issue. In this case, he said, "money is speech."

TV, Radio Time

"Whether to buy television time, radio" or newspaper advertising, he added, "or even buying pencils and a microphone."

A few minutes later, Justice Harry Blackmun interjected, saying to Mr. Friedman, "Part of your opponent's argument is very forceful on that. It [money] does produce speech."

The new legislation sets limits on contributions and expenditures, provides for public financing of campaigns, sets stringent disclosure requirements and establishes a commission to administer the law. It was an outgrowth of the Watergate scandals and is being defended by the commission and, in part, by the government as a reasonable means of trying to eliminate the excesses of campaign financing revealed by Watergate.

Twelve persons and groups, including Sen. James Buckley, Cons-R-N.Y., and former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, are attacking it largely on the ground that its provisions inhibit free speech and discriminate against challengers in favor of incumbents.

Law Is Upheld

The challengers lost in the lower courts—in August, a majority of the U.S. Court of Appeals here upheld the major provisions of the law.

However, they appealed to the Supreme Court, with several "friends of the court" supporting them. And while the government is officially defending the law, it is doing so in such a way as to emphasize that the legislation at least poses difficult issues.

Attorney General Edward Levi and Solicitor General Robert Bork submitted a brief to the Supreme Court on behalf of the attorney general and the Federal Election Commission. In that brief, they defended the law except for provisions giving the Federal Election Commission certain enforcement powers—Provisions which the commission defends in another brief.

The attorney general and the solicitor general also submitted another brief, however, described as "for the attorney general as appellee and for the United States as amicus curiae," or friend of the court. That brief acknowledges possible First Amendment problems caused by the new law.

Yesterday's session was held to amplify the written arguments. The case is considered one of the most important before the court this year.

Rockefeller Still Evasive On Candidacy

By Philip Shabecoff

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 11 (NYT). —Vice-President Rockefeller, when asked to rule out the possibility that he might run for the presidency next year, replied yesterday, "Well, nobody knows what might happen."

Questioned by a small group of supporters aboard Air Force Two on his way to Austin to address a conference of women in public life, Mr. Rockefeller made it even plainer than he did at his news conference last Thursday tha the presidency was still on his mind.

He repeated his expectations that President Ford would be nominated by the Republican party next year. "He is my candidate and I am supporting him," Mr. Rockefeller said.

He immediately added, however, that "what events will happen between now and then is very difficult to tell, but that's my estimate of the situation."

Asked if he were, therefore, keeping his options open for the Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Rockefeller replied, "Well, I am not keeping my options open. I'm just not freezing a position."

Untoward Circumstance

When pressed on why he did not rule out the possibility of running for the presidency next year, he replied, "Because I might be President in '76. Some untoward circumstance might happen . . . so how can I rule myself out from that responsibility?"

Last week, Mr. Rockefeller gave a letter to President Ford saying that he did not want to be the party's vice-presidential candidate next year.

In his statements to reporters yesterday, he denied that Mr. Ford's policies were becoming progressively more conservative because of the challenge from former California Gov. Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination, but he added, "I think it is very difficult to draw conclusions as to his policies and to the individual actions he has taken.

"His actions have been designed to hold down inflation, to stop increased government expenditure. But inflation is the most corrosive, destructive, insidious force that exists. And, therefore, he is trying to protect 318 million Americans by stopping inflation."

Hearst Trial Is Set for Dec. 15; Fitness Ruling Is Challenged

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—A federal judge yesterday entered a plea of not guilty in behalf of Patricia Hearst and scheduled her trial for Dec. 15, despite renewed objections by her lawyers that she is still incompetent to assist in her own defense.

Judge Oliver Carter rejected defense contentions that the trial should be delayed and that in ruling her competent the judge had "distorted" reports on her mental condition prepared by three court-appointed psychiatrists and a clinical psychologist.

The judge ruled after Albert Johnson, one of Miss Hearst's lawyers, had told the court that her mental condition prevented her from competently entering a plea and that the defense would exercise its right to not do so.

The 21-year-old newspaper heiress, in a brown pants suit, sat motionless at the counsel table, silently declining Judge Carter's invitation to speak on the issue if she wished.

When she did not speak, the judge entered the plea of not guilty for her on the two charges she faces here—armed bank robbery and use of a firearm to commit a felony—both in connection with a robbery of a San Francisco bank, staged in April, 1974, by members of the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army.

Following a meeting of attorneys with Judge Carter in his chambers, Mr. Johnson told reporters the defense and prosecution had agreed that Miss Hearst would not be transported to Los Angeles for arraignment on charges she faces there until she had completed her trial here.

She faces several charges—kidnapping, robbery and assault—in connection with an alleged crime spree, along with SLA members William and Emily Harris, in May, 1974.

Judge Carter set a hearing for Nov. 20, at which, among other motions, the defense said it would present evidence that Miss Hearst remains mentally unable to face trial, nearly two months after her capture as a fugitive.

The attorney also said that the defense wished to cross-examine the court-appointed psychiatrists and psychologist concerning their reports.

On Friday, the judge held that Miss Hearst was legally competent to stand trial, basing his ruling on the medical reports and observing that three of the four agreed that their examinations showed "no evidence of psychosis or serious mental disease or defect . . . such as would deprive her of competency."

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Associated Press.

SURPRISE APPEARANCE—Former President Richard Nixon shaking hands at Marine Corps 200th birthday program Monday at Camp Pendleton, near home at San Clemente, Calif. He said he was "very proud" of the U.S. Marine Corps.

News Analysis

Rumsfeld Unlikely to Blast Congress

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP). —Donald Rumsfeld long has argued that Congress should have more authority over the nation's military policy—a philosophy strikingly different from that of James Schlesinger, the secretary of defense he has been named to replace.

His record suggests Mr. Rumsfeld will be more of a political negotiator in the fashion of Melvin Laird. Mr. Rumsfeld is not likely to follow Mr. Schlesinger's lead and blast Congress. On Oct. 20, Mr. Schlesinger accused the House Appropriations Committee of making "savage" cuts in the Pentagon budget for political considerations.

Mr. Rumsfeld's record in the field of national security reveals him as a man who proceeds cautiously and often makes his points by asking questions rather than politically vulnerable flat statements. He is expected to be an implementer of White House policy, not an innovator of policy as former Secretaries of Defense Schlesinger and Robert McNamara were.

Even if Mr. Rumsfeld chose to be an innovator, he could not make major changes in the near future. The main elements of the fiscal 1977 Pentagon budget to be presented next year already have been decided. Contracts for the biggest weapons already have been signed. The changes in national nuclear policy made by Mr. Schlesinger were approved by President Ford and are being put into effect by the military services.

Politicians' Man

In that sense, Mr. Rumsfeld will be selling Congress a budget next year that he will have bought but not designed. This does not mean, however, that he will not be an effective advocate. As a former member of Congress from Illinois, Mr. Rumsfeld will be much more comfortable with the politicians on Capitol Hill than was Mr. Schlesinger, a thoughtful military strategist who did not suffer fools gladly.

Vietnam prompted Mr. Rumsfeld in 1965 to ask his fellow House members to face up to the questions raised by such wars:

- "The United States has pursued military actions which by any definition constitute warfare. These actions were at the direction of the President and without any official declaration of war by the Congress. Undoubtedly, Congress was given the power to declare war for a reason.
- "Does the concept of declaring of war need updating?

"What is Congress's proper role today in these areas of foreign policy and undeclared war in view of the advent of nuclear weaponry and the modern technology of warfare and the need for centralized control and decision-making?

- "Is Congress effectively exercising its power of appropriation?
- "Is the congressional check on executive action in the increasingly important area of intelligence, counterinsurgency and covert military operations adequate?"

The congressman from the 13th District of Illinois trod less gingerly on these issues in his testimony before the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. He pleaded with Congress to clarify its responsibilities for foreign and military policy.

Congressional Responsibility

"Congress," Mr. Rumsfeld warned, "should not continue to run the risk of being held accountable by future generations as bearing the principal responsibility for the inevitable alteration or, to be specific, diminution, of its role—and thereby the people's role—in world affairs and for the revision and violation of our system of checked and balanced power."

Such stands will make it easy for members of Congress to throw Mr. Rumsfeld's words back at him if, as secretary of defense, he resists letting lawmakers in on the creation of military programs.

In the same context, Mr. Rumsfeld in 1965 lambasted the Army for failing to make public the names of officers responsible for large waste in buying faulty electronic equipment through its electronics command at Fort Monmouth, N.J. He called for a full disclosure.

Mr. Rumsfeld served in Congress from January, 1963, until April, 1969, when he started up the executive branch ladder by becoming director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. His House voting record provides evidence that he believes spending more on military programs does not necessarily mean buying more national security.

For example, in 1963 he tried to delete from a Pentagon money bill the funds for two B-70 bombers that Secretary McNamara did not believe were worth building.

Failed Efforts

Failing to eliminate the bomber money, Mr. Rumsfeld voted on the next roll-call to recommit the whole Pentagon procurement bill so it could be cut by $636.4 million. That effort failed as well.

Rather than vote for the whole procurement bill after those attempts to cut it had failed, Mr. Rumsfeld was one of only 33 representatives to vote against the entire $15.8-billion measure. It was $497.7 million higher than the amount President John Kennedy had requested.

On the whole, however, Mr. Rumsfeld went along with most money requests for the Pentagon. The former Navy pilot did not serve on any of the military committees in Congress but rather on the Joint Economic Committee and on the House Space and Government Operations Committees.

In a vote that may give arms control officials pause, Mr. Rumsfeld opposed the White House position and voted on Nov. 20, 1963, against authorizing $20 million for continuing the work of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for two more years.

His speeches on the military issued during his years as congressman identify Mr. Rumsfeld as an early backer of the volunteer army and a staunch advocate of arming Israel.

Arms for Israel

"It would seem imprudent for the United States to pursue a policy which intentionally or unintentionally results in pressure on Israel by denying her the needed capability to deter further Arab aggression," he said in 1967.

"Stability in the Middle East will not be achieved if an imbalance of military power exists," he argued.

Those remarks, however, were made before the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and the breakthrough in U.S.-Egyptian relations.

Like Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Rumsfeld has argued for keeping a strong intelligence capability—perhaps good news for the Defense Intelligence Agency.

He said in March that "the world is not a perfectly peaceful place. It is important that we be vigilant, that we have an intelligence-gathering capability during this point in history."

Church Announces Campaign To Defeat Bush as CIA Head

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP). —Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, charged today that appointment of former Republican National Chairman George Bush as director of the Central Intelligence Agency would seriously undercut all the efforts to reform it.

Beginning a Senate campaign to defeat the nomination, he denounced President Ford's choice of Mr. Bush as "astonishing," especially in view of attempts that have come to light as a result of the Watergate scandal to use the CIA for political purposes.

"The Senate and the people we represent have the right to insist upon a Central Intelligence Agency which is politically neutral and totally professional," Sen. Church declared in a major Senate floor speech. He said he could not imagine "so partisan a man" as Mr. Bush standing up to the President in an election year and counseling against a politically opportune but ill-advised course of action.

"How would it have looked if a Democratic president had nominated [former Democratic national chairman] Larry O'Brien?" Sen. Church asked "There would have been an uproar."

Sen. Church told reporters before delivering the speech that he did not know at this point whether there was much chance of blocking Senate confirmation of Mr. Bush's appointment, but he said, "I'm going to do my best" to defeat it.

The Idaho Democrat decided to take the lead in the fight after several days of indecision because of the long hours it might require and the companion demands of the Senate CIA investigation.

Now chief U.S. representative in Peking, Mr. Bush is expected to remain there until after President Ford's trip to China later this month. His nomination will come up for hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee, where Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has indicated he may oppose Mr. Bush also.

In his floor speech, Sen. Church emphasized the CIA's reputation for independence and objectivity in making intelligence forecasts. He said, for example, that in the last 25 years, no important new Soviet weapons system, from their H-bomb to their latest missiles, "has appeared which has not been heralded in advance" by National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) which are drawn up under CIA supervision.

Sen. Church acknowledged that the CIA has had its intelligence failures, too, but called its achievements, such as in the field of economic intelligence, notable. He said U.S. intelligence agencies have been quite successful in tracking the flow of petrodollars from the OPEC countries, which now have great power "to exert influence and create disruption throughout the Western world."

"The quadrupling of oil prices in 1973-74," Sen. Church disclosed, "has given them a huge surplus to invest—over $40 billion in this year alone." But U.S. policymakers, he added, are kept alert to "significant changes in OPEC investment strategies" thanks to American intelligence work.

Calling it vital for the CIA to be able to withstand political as well as military demands, Sen. Church said it should be insulated from "partisan pressures from the White House itself."

ITT Workers Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Communication workers in the United States employed by ITT World Communications, a part of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., went on strike today over a pensions dispute, a company spokesman said.

India Cuts Exports of Lab Animals

Monkey Shortage Alarms Science

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (NYT).—A hundred scientists from a dozen countries gathered here last week to discuss a world shortage of an important natural resource —monkeys.

Because of environmental concern in India, the main supplier of monkeys for laboratory research, and because of its desire to keep more for its own experiments, trade in monkeys has declined sharply.

In the United States, which uses most of the monkeys, some experiments have had to be reduced sharply or abandoned, and the price of an Indian monkey, which was $70 a year ago, is $250 or more.

"It's really hurting us badly," said Dr. Chares Southwick, a professor of pathobiology at Johns Hopkins University.

The conference, held at the Indian National Science Academy here, was also concerned with exchanging knowledge and techniques that experiments with monkeys have yielded. Monkeys, especially the golden brown rhesus which roams the forests of northern India, are essential to medical research and testing because they are close to man in anatomy, physiology and pathology.

"It would seem that use of nonhuman primates in biomedical research is the only alternative to carrying out experiments on man," an Indian government paper maintained.

As an example of the essential role monkeys can play, scientists recalled that the drug Thalidomide seemed harmless when tested in Europe on such laboratory animals as rats and guinea pigs. If the tests had been done on monkeys in time, as they later were, they would have shown that the drug, a tranquilizer, caused birth defects.

A number of drugs, polio vaccine used in the United States, for example, are routinely tested on monkeys as a precaution.

"We are all increasingly aware of the vital role that nonhuman primates play in research development," Dr. Southwick said, "yet we face a declining supply of the very animals which are so essential for further progress."

Two decades ago, when the supply seemed nearly limitless, India was exporting 200,000 a year. Soon the heavy commercial trapping, along with agricultural development and deforestation, threatened the animals' survival and the government began to restrict exports.

Last year, exports were below 50,000, with the United States getting half, and this year the quota has been cut in half again, to the distress of laboratories in the United States and other developed countries.

At the same time, Peru and Colombia, which were the other principal suppliers, have also sharply curtailed exports for ecological reasons.

U.S. scientists see a possible solution in breeding farms, but home-grown monkeys would be much more expensive

Senate Unit Asks $5.6 Million For Plane Military Rejected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP). —The Senate Appropriations Committee has slipped $5.6 million into its Pentagon money bill for a fighter plane the military services do not want.

The action has angered two of the Pentagon's staunchest allies in the Senate—Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and Howard Cannon, D-Nev.—and pleased a third, Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.

The plane is a modified P-51 fighter which was called the Mustang in World War II. It has been renamed Enforcer by its supporters.

Protest Letters

Senators Goldwater and Cannon are protesting in letters to fellow senators that "the Enforcer is not required or wanted by our military forces" and "is not as capable as other planes we have long since retired."

They said that, besides being "a waste of money," the committee's vote overstepped its bounds, because neither the House nor Senate Armed Services Committee had taken the prerequisite step of authorizing the Enforcer program.

Sen. Thurmond and his allies counter that the Enforcer, with its turboprop engine, promises to deliver a lot of punch for a modest cost. The $5.6 million would help finance building test models of the plane. Military critics contend the modified P-51 would get shot down by modern air defenses.

Sen. Thurmond, committee sources said, took the lead in getting the money for the Enforcer in the appropriations bill. One of the backers of the plane is Edward Sims, publisher of a newspaper syndicate in Orangeburg, S.C.—Sen. Thurmond's home state.

Sen. Goldwater, a pilot, is a retired Air Force general and Sen. Cannon is chairman of the Tactical Air Power subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. They intend to offer an amendment on the Senate floor to eliminate the money for the Enforcer from the Pentagon's fiscal 1976 budget bill. They wrote fellow senators that "the Air Force, Marines and Navy carefully studied the Enforcer and have rejected it as lacking in useful military capability."

ILO Head Hopes U.S. Will Change Mind on Quitting

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The head of the International Labor Organization expressed hope today that the United States will have canceled its two-year notice of withdrawal before the UN agency must begin planning a cutback in its activities to meet the departure threat.

Francis Blanchard, ILO director general, told a news conference that Washington's assurances that it would meet all its financial obligations to the agency during the interim meant that adjustments in the 1976-77 program already approved by the member states would not have to be considered before early 1977.

Dissatisfied with what it termed the "increasing politicization" of the ILO, the United States gave notice on Thursday that it intended two withdraw under the agency's two-year-notice rule. Washington stressed, however, as Mr. Blanchard did today, that it hoped not to have to go through with the resignation, counting on a return by the ILO to its "basic principles."

Founded at the end of World War I to improve the lot of workingmen and women, the ILO became a UN affiliate after World War II and now has 126 member states.

Jewels Stolen At Krupp Home

MUNICH, Nov. 11 (AP).—Three masked gunmen broke into a Krupp family home in suburban Munich today, threatened elderly Anneliese von Bohlen und Halbach and escaped with family jewels valued at 2 million marks ($800,000), police reported.

The robbers put a pistol to the head of a butler and tied him to a chair before entering Mrs. Von Bohlen und Halbach's bedroom, waking her and forcing her to hand over the key to a house safe where the family jewels, medals and cash were kept.

After stuffing the loot into a crocodile-skin purse, the robbers warned her and the butler not to alert police for an hour and then disappeared, police said.

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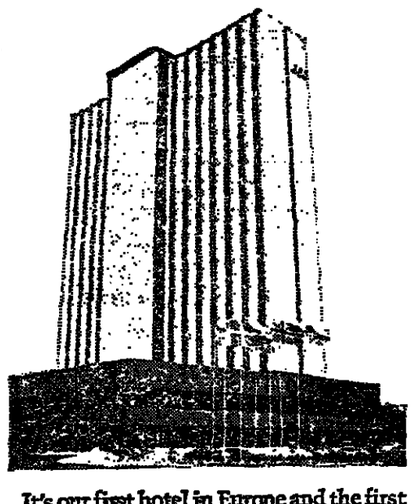

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'The Next Growth Market'

China, With Energy Potential, Seeks Goods, Arms in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 11 (NYT).—With prospects of new wealth from what are believed to be extensive deposits of oil and natural gas, China has been eagerly searching for arms and other business in Western Europe.

Convinced that China represents a growing market—perhaps "the next growth market," as the London Financial Times put it—European companies have responded by sending more and more executives to China to participate in trade fairs and technical forums and to negotiate contracts.

Within the last 18 months, both French industry and West German industry have staged big exhibitions in Peking. China has opened a trade fair of its own, in Cologne, the first outside its own frontiers. And Peking has established formal diplomatic contacts with the European Common Market in Brussels and the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Officials from China and Europe have sought to ease the way to greater trade. Teng Hsiao-ping, first deputy premier, was in Paris and Brussels in May as the highest-ranking Chinese Communist official ever to visit Europe. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has just returned to Bonn from Peking. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues is expected to visit China this week.

A leading West German private banking group, Merck, Finck and Co. of Frankfurt, said China now had the energy potential for an earlier and broader-based economic and industrial development than originally planned.

The Frankfurt concern sees West German companies, with their expertise in the heavy-equipment and capital-goods sectors, as being particularly well placed to participate in any Chinese industrial boom.

Experts point also to a political element in the Chinese prospecting of Europe—the desire to find a diplomatic counterweight to the Soviet Union.

Industry sources report that the Chinese have been especially interested in military equipment from France and Britain, such products as the Harrier vertical take-off aircraft made by Hawker Siddeley and the Mirage fighter of Dassault-Bréguet.

A French team left Peking last Monday after two weeks of negotiations on a long-term contract for the Mirage.

The Chinese have already ordered from France 15 heavy helicopters known as the Super Frelon and are looking at the advanced military aircraft engine, Atar-9 K-50, which powers the latest Mirages.

The Chinese have taken three options on the British-French-built Concorde supersonic airliner and are reported to be weighing purchase of another British-French civil airliner, the so-called Airbus.

Any military sales are subject to approval by Cocom, a Paris-based intergovernmental coordinating committee that screens sales of strategic goods to Communist countries. Japan and all members of NATO except Iceland sit in on the Cocom deliberations. There was no indication whether the United States would veto sales of either the Mirage or the Harrier.

In September, 358 West German companies, mainly capital-goods suppliers, opened a trade fair called "Techno-Germa," which beat the record established by French companies the previous year for the biggest foreign exhibition ever organized in China.

According to West German sources, Peking authorities told Bonn Economics Minister Hans Friderichs that virtually every qualified engineer and scientist in China had been summoned to the fair—the total attendance was 220,000—to acquire a working knowledge of West German industrial products.

French Show

In June of last year, 240 French companies showed 12,000 tons of industrial products in the same exhibition halls in Peking.

The bulk of U.S. exports to China have been agricultural products, with cotton accounting for roughly half of the shipments in recent years. Few substantial orders for industrial goods have been booked.

In analyzing China's import potential, the Institute for Economic Research in West Berlin reports that, on the basis of present exports of petroleum products, China can finance imports of about $1 billion of capital goods and services a year.

If China's oil income increases as expected, then Peking's imports will rise. But West German bankers report that the Chinese are adamantly opposed to importing consumer and capital goods from the West on credit.

'Killer' Bees in U.S. by 1988 or So, But Don't Panic, Expert Advises

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 11 (UPI).—So-called killer bees from South America will cross into the United States, perhaps as soon as 1988, even if the U.S. government carries out a proposed full-scale battle to stem the invasion, entomologist Orley Taylor says.

Mr. Taylor, an entomologist from the University of Kansas, said in a speech here today that the bees are moving through South and Central America at between 200 and 300 miles a year.

"If they keep moving at their present speed," he said, "they will enter Panama in 1981 and cross into the United States, probably near Brownsville, Texas, somewhere between 1988 and 1994."

But Mr. Taylor said Americans should not panic as the bees get closer, despite recent stories that they can cause death to humans and animals.

"It's not like some science-fiction scare story," he said. "Not all of them are aggressive all the time, and there's nothing to suggest they are a serious threat to public health or safety."

On the other hand, he said, there is some cause for alarm.

"They are aggressive," Mr. Taylor said, "and they certainly will be aggressive when they enter the United States."

The bees, a strain originating in South Africa, began swarming north in 1957 after their escape from a Sao Paulo research station.

Mr. Taylor said experts have counted at least 500,000 swarms, with unofficial estimates ranging up to two million swarms. Brazilian experts, he said, have reported that the bees have killed between 100 and 300 persons since 1957.

Belgian Police Put Pressure On Asian Drug Smugglers

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (WP).—Chinese-dominated drug traffic through Brussels and Amsterdam has replaced "the French connection" as the route for Europe's illicit narcotics supply.

Police here and in neighboring countries have noticeably intensified their efforts in the last few weeks to try to break this recently established network.

A stiffening of penalties here for trafficking followed by a series of raids and major drug seizures in three neighboring countries has been orchestrated by authorities who hope to halt the tide of narcotics which has turned Belgium into a main drug thoroughfare and Amsterdam into the "syringe of Europe."

The aim, according to officials here, is to cut the links between heroin sources in the "golden triangle" of Southeast Asia and hashish from Pakistan and the European distribution center in the Netherlands. This Chinese-dominated system has in recent years replaced the traditional route by which Turkish narcotics were smuggled through the port of Marseilles.

Amsterdam the Center

Authorities have known for at least a year that Amsterdam, with a large Oriental community and tolerated opium dens, had replaced Marseilles. This developed when the Marseilles operation was largely destroyed and Turkish opium-poppy growth was interrupted and then controlled.

An underworld power struggle for control of the new narcotics supply route reached a peak early this year when three Oriental figures related to vice in Amsterdam were murdered.

Since then Belgium, with its relatively open frontiers and soft penalties, has become a major transit point on the way to Amsterdam. The main method of infiltration for a time was the weekly flight from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to Brussels, which regularly disgorged several drug couriers laden with high-grade heroin hidden in everything from lemons to candles.

Stiffer Laws

Legislation which raises penalties to 5 to 30 years in prison has given a new impetus to the authorities here. "Belgium is putting out the message that it won't tolerate this anymore," an official observed.

The crackdown here has been accompanied by similar vigilance in other European countries in a concentrated effort to starve the supply to the Netherlands.

Aid Group Sets Defense Against Nestlé Charges

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The Third World Action Group, a development-aid organization, said today it would call expert witnesses in its defense against libel charges by the Nestlé chocolate and milk concern.

Court hearings open in Bern Nov. 26, with Nestlé claiming it was defamed and libeled in a pamphlet published by the group.

At a news conference, a spokesman for the organization said, "We will . . . demand in court that internationally known witnesses be heard and that a voluminous dossier of Nestlé advertising material, as well as scientific studies, be examined so as to prove that Nestlé's questionable advertising campaigns for processed baby foods in developing countries are unethical and immoral.

"Such advertising has caused millions of mothers, in ignorance of the dangers, to abandon breast feeding."

The group claims that "innumerable children in the Third World have died from malnutrition or infectious diseases or suffer lifelong damage as a result of artificial feeding."

Nestlé brought libel charges against the organization in June, based on material published by the group last year.

Denmark Bars Fishing for Cod

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11 (AP).—The government yesterday ordered a halt to all cod catches by Danish fishermen in the North Sea on the grounds that Denmark's cod quota for the year has been exhausted.

The order follows by a week the government's ban on Danish herring catches in the North Sea. A month ago, the government banned catches of sole in the same waters.

The actions were seen here as a prelude to negotiations in the North East Atlantic Fishery Commission, scheduled in London later this week.

Zanzibar Dooms 12 in '72 Slaying

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Zanzibar High Court has commuted the death sentences of 10 persons convicted in the 1972 assassination of Sheikh Abeid Karume, the island's leader. Twelve other death sentences were upheld on appeal.

The court ruled last night on the appeals of 27 convicted conspirators. It was expected to decide later today on 17 other appeals, including that of a former Tanzanian Cabinet minister, Abdulraman Mohammed Babu.

The trial of the conspirators lasted for more than a year and was marked by allegations that confessions were obtained through torture. The 10 whose death sentences were commuted will serve terms of between 6 and 18 years.

W. German Medicine Smuggled as Drugs

BONN, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Medicine containing morphine exported to Pakistan from West Germany is being smuggled back into Europe and sold illegally, the Bonn parliament has been told.

State Secretary Fred Zander of the Ministry of Health said that German-made tablets containing morphine had been confiscated from Pakistanis in Copenhagen. According to Interpol reports, one of the Pakistanis had 14,000 tablets, he said.

More Crops vs. Ecological Upheaval

Sudan Plans Canal to Shift White Nile, Drain Vast Swamp

By Dial Torgerson

KHARTOUM, The Sudan, Nov. 11.—Plans are nearing completion for one of the world's longest canals—an undertaking so huge it could change the ecology of an area of perhaps 350,000 square kilometers.

In the Sudan's Upper Nile Province, the Nile flows—meanders is perhaps a better word—through a vast swamp, the Sudd, on a 480-kilometer tangent that takes it in a big elbow to the west.

The plan is strikingly simple: cut a canal from north to south to cut off the elbow and use it to drain the Sudd.

The Sudd is an area of more water than land, a place where water plants form floating islands, sprouting even trees, which shift the channel of the Nile from week to week.

The one-week steamer trip from the southern capital at Juba to the national capital at Khartoum often takes three weeks when the route hides itself among endless expanses of water and hyacinths.

"I left one morning, followed the twists and turns of the channel, and found myself at noon separated by a narrow spit of ground from the landing I'd left at dawn," said a biologist familiar with the Sudd Nile.

288-Kilometer Canal

Cutting a 280-kilometer canal from Mongiel, in the south, due north to the Nile below Malakal, is possible, according to surveys.

Egypt and the Sudan have entered into an agreement on the financing and construction of the project and a consortium of French firms is planning it. Costs, perhaps in the hundreds of millions of dollars, have not been finally fixed.

But the project would bring the Sudan and Egypt something worthwhile: water.

The White Nile has almost twice the volume when it enters the Sudd as when it leaves. The rest is lost through evaporation and seepage.

The water saved would open millions of acres of land in the two countries to irrigation, in addition to turning the huge swamp into potential farmland.

The Sudan and Egypt are hoping to interest oil-rich Arab countries in financing the project. Skillful use of Nile waters could make the Sudan a breadbasket land for the desert nations separated from it by the Red Sea. Kuwait is especially interested in the Sudan as an agricultural source.

Scientists are still only guessing at the ecological effect of so huge a plan.

"The winds from the south cross the Sudd and bring rains to central Sudan, where there is a lot of agriculture," said a biologist assigned to the project. "Draining the Sudd might dry up those winds and end the rains.

"It could also lower the water table in these areas to the north from 100 feet to 300 feet, meaning redrilling of thousands of wells."

The Sudan, the largest country in Africa, has an area of 2.6 million square kilometers. Draining the Sudd could affect the weather over a third of the country, some experts say.

The canal would have a devastating effect on the lives of the nomadic tribes who live in the swamp and the hippopotamus, elephant, crocodile and water buffalo which abound there. The nomads would have to become farmers and the surviving animals would have to be moved to game preserves.

A Dividing Line

Since ancient Egyptian times, the Sudd has divided North Africa from Black Africa—as it now divides the Sudan into an Arab north and an African south. The Sudan only in 1972 ended a civil war in which the southerners had sought to create their own country south of the Sudd.

At the price of severe risks to the ecology, the Sudan could get water, agricultural land and a new chance to bring a divided land closer together. It is a risk that the Sudan is willing to take—if only someone else will risk the money.

© Los Angeles Times.

Georgian Charges KGB Gassed Him

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Zviad Gamsakhurdia, a Georgian writer and member of the Soviet group of the human-rights organization Amnesty International, has accused the KGB (security police) of trying to poison him with toxic gas.

The 36-year-old son of Konstantin Gamsakhurdia, a distinguished writer and academician who died this year, made the charge in a letter to KGB chief Yuri Andropov and to the head of the KGB's Georgian section, Alexei Inauri. A copy of the letter reached Western reporters here yesterday.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who has had several encounters with the KGB and this year lost his teaching job at Tbilisi University, charged that on Sept. 20 gas was sprayed into his house, causing him and his wife dizziness, increased pulse-rate and shortage of breath. He quoted a Tbilisi clinic as diagnosing gas poisoning and ruling out the possibility of food poisoning.

Yelizaveta Gerdt, Soviet Ballerina, Is Dead at 84

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP).—Yelizaveta Gerdt, 84, once a prominent ballerina who taught generations of dancers at the Bolshoi, has died, Tass said yesterday.

Miss Gerdt danced with Nijinsky and was a contemporary of Anna Pavlova. She taught many artists including Maya Plisetskaya, Raisa Struchkova and Yekaterina Maksimova.

Sidney B. Whipple

GRIESHEIM, West Germany, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Sidney B. Whipple, 87, a wire-service and newspaper reporter for half a century, died last night.

Mr. Whipple worked for United Press for many years. As a UP reporter, he covered the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted of kidnapping and killing the baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh. After the trial, Mr. Whipple wrote several books about the case.

In 1965, he joined the Stars and Stripes, a daily newspaper published for the U.S. armed forces in Europe.

Leo J. Sheridan

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Nov. 11 (AP).—Leo J. Sheridan, 78, U.S. ambassador to Ireland in 1968 and 1969 and founder of one of Chicago's leading real-estate firms, died yesterday after a brief illness.

Mrs. Gandhi Cites Progress Under Emergency Rule

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that India had made substantial economic and social progress in the 4 1/2 months since the government declared a state of emergency.

"The proclamation of the emergency in June was no doubt a bitter pill," the Prime Minister declared in a speech broadcast to the nation. "But it was inevitable to restore health to the nation, a nation that had appeared to be suffering from some disease."

In a 50-minute radio and television program, called "PM Speaks to the People," the Prime Minister gave no hint about when the emergency might end.

Among the achievements of the emergency, which has given the government sweeping powers, Mrs. Gandhi listed the following: Production in the public sector has increased 15 per cent; A crackdown on smugglers and tax evaders has yielded the government $170 million in additional revenues; Several million home sites have been distributed to the poor; Irrigation has brought 4 million acres of new land under cultivation, and the government has met with "significant success" in the battle against inflation.

Slap at South Africa

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Air links between Madagascar and South Africa have been broken off and Air Madagascar planes will no longer fly there, Radio Madagascar announced.

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Eventual Price Put at $2,500

New Artificial Kidney Device Is 'Worn' by Patient in Test

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The doctor who invented the artificial kidney during World War II has demonstrated a new, simpler experimental model that he hopes kidney patients can some day "wear" as they commute to work and pursue recreational activities.

Kathy Moulton, a 27-year-old Internal Revenue Service worker from Ogden, Utah, wore the 15-pound accordion-sized kidney device as she was dialyzed at an international conference that ended last week at the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn.

The device was built at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City by a team headed by Dr. Willem Kolff, who revolutionized medicine when he invented the artificial kidney in the Netherlands.

Miss Moulton sat before 200 participants from nine countries for about 15 minutes with the device strapped across her chest. Then she walked to another room to re-attach herself to a tank containing five gallons of dialysate fluid and charcoal.

As these substances cleansed her blood of toxic wastes, she ate some sandwiches and a pear and answered questions asked by the scores of doctors who crowded around her chair during the lunch hour.

"I like it because it allows me to move around," Miss Moulton said.

Dr. Kolff said in an interview that his team of engineers and physicians have spent $250,000 developing the new device. Ultimately, Dr. Kolff predicted, because the portable unit is so much simpler than conventional models, the new units would cost $2,500, or half the current price.

Conventional kidney machines are large because they require up to 35 gallons of dialysate fluid, or five times the amount needed for the new device.

After the demonstration, skeptics in the audience questioned both the need and practicality of such a device. Some said they doubted if a truly portable, wearable device could ever be built. The current model requires the patient to return to the five-gallon tank after a 20-minute break.

However, enthusiastic supporters such as Dr. Jean Funck-Brentano, from the Necker Hospital in Paris, said that the development of a truly portable machine would improve the quality of life for the 42,000 kidney patients in the world who rely on the artificial kidney to stay alive.

Proponents argued that patients using a portable model would not be tied to a bed during the artificial kidney treatments that generally take six hours three times each week. Instead, patients wearing the portable device would be free to care for a child, answer the door, prepare a meal, pick a book from the shelf or drive a car while the device cleansed the blood.

"It's a marvelous achievement," said Dr. Eli Friedman, the conference co-chairman, who added that he believed a truly portable model could be developed within three years.

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MOVIES

'Pink Panther' Returns Without Former Luster

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 11 (IHT).—The popularity of "The Pink Panther" some years ago has resulted in a sequel: "The Return of the Pink Panther" (at the Hautefeuille and the Gaumont Champs-Elysées in English).

Peter Sellers is again the fumbling French detective on the trail of the thieves who made off with the sacred jewel, and this is the best feature of Part Two. When Sellers enters into one of his numbers—as a snooping hotel valet getting involved with an untrustworthy vacuum cleaner or when pretending to be a suave dandy he unwittingly squirts the soda siphon at his hostess—all is well. But Blake Edwards's direction, in seeking to parody the James Bond thrillers, is extremely labored, with Christopher Plummer narrowly escaping from Moroccan gambling dens and dodging assassins who spring out of clothes closets. One misses David Niven of the original. His silken undercating would have been an asset to this blundering burlesque.

* * *

"Shampoo" has arrived at the Biarritz and the UGC Odéon in English. Reviewed after its London opening (IHT, July 23), it is a brassy, bawdy buffoonery, a Hollywood spectacle of the permissive age.

As directed by Hal Ashby, "Shampoo" is the smoothest of recent American screen comedies. Warren Beatty, who collaborated on the scenario with Robert Towne and who is the producer, plays the trouble-making hair dresser with vigor and easy assurance, while Julie Christie, Lee Grant and Goldie Hawn are among the beauties he bends to his will—and their will too.

* * *

The revival of Jean Renoir's "La Chienne," made in 1931, (at the Panthéon and the Marais), has evoked critical cheers. The unswerving honesty of its approach is commendable, though its antiquated technique has reduced it to a limping pace. It is a pioneering work of museum interest. The advent of the talking picture paralyzed the screen at first, and today an early talkie such as this one seems more remote than the silent film in which fluid movement was the rule.

Taking Georges de Lafouchardière's melodramatic novel, Renoir sought to lend it a Zolaesque naturalism and recounted its sordid narrative without the moralistic asides which were the order of that day. A middle-aged clerk whose hobby is painting—for which he has a considerable gift—leads a dreary existence with a nagging common-law wife until one night he falls in love with a prostitute. He sacrifices all for her and angered by her ingratitude he murders her. He escapes justice as her pimp is arrested and executed for the crime. But the experience has shattered both his career as a clerk and his career as an artist and he becomes a drunken beggar.

Michel Simon presents a thorough, convincing portrayal of the man and both his performance and the film were obviously inspired by study of Emil Jannings in "The Way of All Flesh" and "Sins of the Father." "La Chienne" makes its points, but it makes them slowly and heavily. It marked Renoir's start in a changed medium which he was later to master in "La Grande Illusion" and "La Bête Humaine."

* * *

"Les Onze Mille Verges" (at the Dragon, the Saint-Germain-Huchette and the Balzac-Elysées) is a French porno product loosely following the outline of a nasty novel by Guillaume Apollinaire. The young boss of an advertising model agency in Paris today visits Bucharest. He is the heir of a Romanian prince and relives his ancestor's amorous adventures which took place at the dawn of the century. Among other things this forerunner served in the czarist army during the Russo-Japanese war in 1904. The sex scenes have been designed after the formula of two dozen other porno films now on the Parisian screens and are of a similar banality. It was probably hoped that Apollinaire's name would be an extra box-office draw, but it is unlikely that such a ruse will be of much aid. This latest "erotic" celluloid endeavor is just dull and dirty.

* * *

"Zachariah" (at the Action-Christine in English) is being advertised as the "first electric Western," ostensibly because it includes electric guitars. It is a preachy horse opera, a saccharine sermon on the necessity of imposing the golden rule in the wild West. John Rubinstein is a hippie cowboy who becomes trigger-happy and then relents as he foresees—listening to the advice of a desert prophet—that he is bound the way of Cain and is in danger of slaying his beloved brother. There is rock-'n'-roll as accompaniment for this sweet message. Country Joe and The Fish, The New York Rock Ensemble, The James Gang and others obliging.

Goldie Hawn and Warren Beatty in "Shampoo."

To Clean Up Times Square

N.Y. Group Imposing Levy on Theaters

By Louis Calta

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The League of New York Theater Owners and Producers has voted to impose a levy on all New York and touring shows under its jurisdiction to promote the legitimate theater and clean up Times Square.

Assessment payments, scheduled to begin Jan. 1, are scaled to produce $574,000 by the end of 1976. The levy will vary according to the type of show and the size of the theater at which it is playing.

The drive was conceived by the Theater Industry Committee established 2 1/2 years ago by the league.

It recently submitted a 25-page report containing proposals to be used for a campaign of national public relations, marketing suggestions, general theater improvement, ticket distribution and a study of how to deal with the massage parlors, peep shows, loitering and topless bars that are plaguing Times Square.

Gerald Schoenfeld, committee chairman, said that the recommendations represented a cooperative attempt by the industry to develop and hold a wider theatergoing public than exists now.

Richard Barr, league president, said that the program stemmed from a desire "to help ourselves," adding that "these are primary areas that the league should concentrate on at this time. There will be others that will come along and which we intend to put into effect as long as they are necessary."

The weekly scale of assessments for New York attractions includes:

Dramatic shows in nonmusical houses, $400; dramatic shows in musical houses and musicals in nonmusical theaters, $480; musical shows in musical houses and concert presentations, $600; for out-of-town dramatic shows, including pre-Broadway and national tours, $400; and for musicals and concerts away, $600.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions and films:

Plays

"The First of April" and "Matushka-Baryna" are two plays by Nina Voronel, wife of the noted Soviet physicist. She and her husband have recently emigrated to Israel and her plays are being produced for the first time.

Clive Barnes writes, "They are not all that abrasive, yet one can see how they could be embarrassing to a totalitarian state." "The First of April," about an old people's home for decaying, jaded artists, is "drawn with some skill" and "Matushka-Baryna," a look at a Soviet abortion clinic, "is even more vividly depicted." However, he says, "Dramatically, both these playlets require work—they need sharper focus." As a reflection of the Soviet system they are illuminating, "but the writing is not arresting and the subject matter is permitted to fade into a simple statement rather than used as an interpretation." Margot Icwitin has directed both plays, "with a loving expertise," and the acting, "whether approaching death as an artist or abortion as a woman, was controlled and rewarding."

"Kennedy's Children," by Robert Patrick, is in Clive Barnes's opinion "a bitter, perhaps embittered play almost stoic in its cynicism while remaining conventional in its detachment." There are five characters in a bar who, while having nothing to do with each other, relate directly to the audience in a series of monologues telling his or her story "of capsizing in the '60s." Monroe and Kennedy are "the figures of fantasy used to preside over the five disillusions of a decade," and although it is not really a disturbing play, it does "bring home many home truisms." Barnes says, "The wit is hard as nails and as sharp." Patrick has an ear very much tuned into the idioms and colloquialisms of the "bar stool set of a bad café society."

"Jesse and the Bandit Queen," written by David Freeman and directed by Gordon Stewart, is, according to Clive Barnes, "unquestionably a play I would recommend." It is basically a dialogue between the folk-hero bandit Jesse James and his sometimes mistress Belle Starr, as recorded "in that sign of the times, The Police Gazette." What makes this play so good, writes Barnes, "is the ingratiating, technical and natural acting of Pamela Payton-Wright as Belle and Kevin O'Connor as Jesse." Miss Payton-Wright is a women's liberation movement all by herself, "a fantastic realisation of the concept of orneryness," and O'Connor "slouched over his Police Gazette is the very legendary Jesse."

"Tenderloin," a revival of the Jerry Bock-Sheldon Harnick musical, is, according to Clive Barnes, "extravagantly attractive—elegantly staged and with an unusually good cast." Tenderloin was the name given to a district in New York around the turn of the century devoted to vice and lawlessness; the play is about a reforming preacher who is determined to wipe out corruption and whorehouses in New York City. The production is "essentially tasteful and modest," with settings by James Steere that are "simple but appropriate"; it might not be a million-dollar show but it never looks skimped. Robert Brink's staging "has a certain fashion of its own, taking a neat midway stance between period style and contemporary acceptability." The cast of unknowns was really good "and their talent was unmistakable," with Stan Page in the role of the do-gooder preacher and Sherry Rooney as the whore with a heart of platinum. Barnes strongly recommends "Tenderloin."

"Hello Dolly!" is back on Broadway, 12 seasons after the first performance in 1964, this time with Pearl Bailey. Clive Barnes thinks "it's nice to have her back where she belonged." Miss Bailey is "exultant, triumphant and as relaxed as if she were on a swing in her own backyard." She is still a jazz singer and brings this element to a music that has more than stood the test of time. Barnes liked the rest of the cast, though Billy Daniels as Horace Vandergelder sings better than he acts. The show, however, is Miss Bailey's bailiwick. Lucia Victor did the staging; she was with the original director, Gower Champion, and has restaged "Dolly" as the various companies came and went. The scenery by Oliver Smith is "marvelously evocative." There is a coda at the end which "vastly enlivens the performance"; it's Daniel's singing "That Ol' Black Magic" and Miss Bailey with "I'll Take Manhattan." Barnes advises "Dolly" to stick around.

"And So To Bed," a revival of J. B. Fagan's 49-year-old play, is according to Clive Barnes "not one of the most dazzling comedies ever written, but it is at least adroit, amusing and even in its way clever." It's better than Barnes recalled it to be. It concerns an imaginary adventure of the famous English diarist Samuel Pepys, who was not only the chief civil servant of Charles II's navy but also, according to the diary, a formidable womanizer. Here we have Pepys in both roles along with his wife, the king and an ex-mistress of the king, Mrs. Knight, in some amusing scenes. The writing however is not up to the situations and sounds less than spontaneous, not surprising 250 years after the fact. Eugenie Leontovich provides vigorous staging, and there are some very decent performances in the leading roles, with David MacNulty as Pepys, Ellen Farran as Mrs. Knight and John Bergstrom as the monarch. Barnes concludes that "a play such as this needs more high style even than Congreve and it does not really get it here."

Jim Brown
. . . 'Take a Hard Ride.'

Films

"The Sunshine Boys" is Neil Simon's new film comedy about two old Vaudeville stars who retired 17 years ago and who haven't spoken to each other in 12 years. A broadcast brings them together again for a TV special, and of the chaos that results Vincent Canby writes "a lot of it is especially funny and all of it cheerful." Al, played by George Burns, is serenely retired in New Jersey, while Willy, played by Walter Matthau, is hassling to make it as a single in Manhattan, his life "a continuum of grudges." Walter Matthau is "at the top of his most antisocial form" and Burns gives a "keenly funny, brilliantly straight performance." Canby says Neil Simon delivers some of his best one-liners. But despite the film's easiness Canby thought that "the two complex characters as well as a unique personal and professional relationship, have been used up—wasted—in the interests of comedy no more substantial than the insults that Willy and Al throw at each other."

"Take a Hard Ride" is a black Western that, in Vincent Canby's opinion, "has something of the ingeniousness of a story being told by a child . . . it goes on and on—it lurches really—in little fits and starts of inspiration from dimly remembered earlier movies." It's about three good guys fighting the bad guys in an effort to get a pile of money back to its rightful owners in Mexico. The good guys are Jim Brown, Fred Williamson and Jim Kelly; the villains are Lee Van Cleef and Barry Sullivan. The director calls himself Anthony M. Dawson but is really an Italian, Antonio Margheriti. Canby thought Brown gave an impressive performance and Williamson "works hard to give a light touch," but "the two have a long way to go before they give Paul Newman and Robert Redford any competition."

Popular Song Contest

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP).—The sixth world Popular Song Festival, featuring 46 songs from 32 countries, sung by 46 singers, will be held in Tokyo Friday through Sunday.

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MUSIC

When Two Young Giants Join Forces

By David Stevens

PARIS Nov. 11 (IHT).—Maurizio Pollini and Daniel Barenboim, who in their early thirties are two of the young giants of the musical world, have just joined forces on the concert platform for the first time, with results as memorable as they were promising.

With Pollini at the piano and Barenboim conducting the Orchestre de Paris, they collaborated on Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4, raising an edifice that dispensed with traditional German solidity in favor of an expansive design full of clarity and strength.

Pollini is an artist in whom intellect and instinct are balanced to a high degree. Within a framework of broad overall tempos, he applied his extraordinary virtuosity and nuanced touch to phrasing of great flexibility and eloquence. Accompaniment has not always been Barenboim's long suit but here he seemed in total sympathy with his pianist, and he drew splendid playing from an alert orchestra.

The all-Beethoven concert was completed by Symphony No. 7, perhaps inevitably a slight letdown after the concerto, but all the same a vigorous performance full of sharp detail that again found the orchestra on its toes in its response to Barenboim's wishes.

Smaller Group

During this series of concerts, a smaller group from the Orchestre de Paris appeared Sunday at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in the second of the so-called Barenboim Cycle of chamber concerts. This all-Viennese concert was built around the interesting program idea of playing Webern's miniature Five Pieces (Opus 10) twice, following it the first time with Mozart's Concerto for Flute in G (K. 313) and the second time with Haydn's Symphony No. 99—all of which gave the orchestra's fine woodwinds a good workout.

A number of persons in the packed house did not appreciate the chance to hear the Webern twice, although the resulting demonstration did not last long—perhaps in deference to the composer's extreme conciseness. Michel Debost, the orchestra's first flutists, was the brilliant, full-toned soloist in the Mozart, and the Haydn was tossed off with a spring-loaded virtuosity that led to an encore for the final movement.

* * *

The public for chamber music is far from exhausted, to judge from the gathering that two-thirds filled the Théâtre d'Orsay at 10:30 on Sunday morning for the first of a series of weekly concerts—same time, same place. The series is under the aegis of Jean-Louis Barrault, whose theaters have welcomed music before—one such venture developed into the Domaine Musical, now defunct, but for years the flagship of the musical avant-garde in France.

The new concerts are more traditionally oriented. At the opening concert, Maurice Bourgue, principal oboist of the Orchestre de Paris, joined the Paris String Trio—three members of the Orchestre National de France—in a pleasant all-Mozart matinee that included the Divertimento for string trio (K. 563) and the Oboe Quartet (K. 370). Future programs offer a lot of Mozart, but the range is from the 17th century to the 20th.

Chaliapin Opens Moscow Show

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (UPI).—American artist Boris Chaliapin, son of the Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin, opened a 50-canvas exhibition of his work today.

"This is a long-cherished dream come true," he said. "I am showing my work to Muscovites for the first time and I am anxious to hear their opinion."

Many of the works were portraits of prominent Russian artists, including the artist's father, ballet dancer Galina Ulanova and sculptor Sergei Komenkov.

Others included still lifes, landscapes and original compositions Mr. Chaliapin called "fantastics." Mr. Chaliapin said that he was visiting Moscow for the third time and planned to sketch the modern-day sights.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Institute of Soviet-American Relations.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, November 12, 1975

Tragic Irrelevancy in the UN

On Monday night, the welter of conflicting and converging interests and ideas represented in the UN General Assembly seemed to dissolve into a pool of emotion—from whence emerged, like some plesiosaur out of the past, a huge irrelevancy.

The dissolution was far from complete of course: Ideas and interests sharpened the debate and shaped the vote. And the irrelevancy of equating Zionism with racism and imperialism was a dangerous one, which will have profound effect. When Israel's delegate Chaim Herzog, rose to recall another Nov. 10, in 1938, when Hitler's gutter warriors burned synagogues and attacked Jewish homes, he evoked bitter memories for all peoples of the smoke of the holocaust and the pall of war that enveloped the world. And there were other memories in that UN resolution: of Stalin's use of "Zionism" to veil his treatment of Soviet Jews, a legacy to which his heirs still cling.

To recall such terrible manifestations of man's inhumanity to man is, in itself, an evil thing. To do so by splitting the UN and weakening its power to prevent other abuses of power within the world community is worse. And to spread this amount of grievous harm by a declaration of what is not true, and what can have no positive effect upon the concrete problems of the Middle East is worst of all.

For, as Secretary-General Waldheim quite rightly said, the deep and bitter divisions that the vote on the resolution revealed cannot be healed except by progress in solving the concrete problems of the Middle East.

This, the resolution hampers rather than helps. In an area so hagridden by history (as Lebanon amply proves) to simply attach derogatory labels to one side or the other only raises the barriers between them. That the fate of the Palestinians, for example, is critical to any permanent settlement in the Middle East can be taken for granted. Who is to speak for them?

At present, the Palestine Liberation Organization has won widespread acceptance in that role, despite its terrorist activities and intransigent policies with regard to Israel. One of the immediate issues, then, in the Middle East is to discuss the role of the PLO and possible alternatives to it, or means of ascertaining what the Palestinian Arabs really want and need. Israel has taken a hard line on the PLO and affixed its own labels to it; it will not be persuaded into a more conciliatory attitude, nor will the prospects of a reasonable accommodation among the peoples of the region be promoted by the kind of debate, the kind of declarations, that have characterized the General Assembly.

The UN has lost much by this confrontation—and so has the world which should be able to look to the UN for hope and rationality. Whether the ground lost can be recovered depends on many factors—but most of all on a determined effort on the part of all who still believe the world organization has a positive role to play to restore some reason, some appreciation of actual issues, to the conduct of its affairs.

Odds Against Isabel

With a dramatic rejection of demands that she resign the presidency, coupled with her decision to grant Argentine workers a 20-per-cent wage increase, Isabel Peron appears to have shored up her position—temporarily. But a combination of raging inflation, financial scandals and unabated terrorism leaves her political survival and that of the splintered Peronist movement very much in doubt.

Mrs. Peron's wage decision came only less than two weeks after labor and business leaders had signed a "Social Contract" to hold the line against a 300-per-cent annual inflation rate. The boost was aimed at pacifying her one remaining base of effective power—organized labor.

But the unions had demanded 40 per cent, and the inability of union leaders to curb wildcat strikes has been a notorious feature of Argentina's industrial scene for many months. The "Social Contract" is now in ruins.

Of greater importance for Mrs. Peron's survival chances is the appointment of a chamber of deputies commission to investigate why she signed a check transferring more than $700,000 from a public charity to her husband's estate, of which she is the sole heir. This incident, along with allegations of other flagrant misuses of public funds by her now-exiled adviser and former social welfare minister, Jose Lopez Rega, could lead to Mrs. Peron's impeachment.

The greatest threat of all, however—not merely to Mrs. Peron but to Argentina's viability as a nation—is neither the inflation-plagued economy nor the financial scandals but the endless violence in the cities that has claimed at least 620 lives so far this year.

This is savage urban guerrilla warfare, waged by extremists of left and right, most of whom at one time clustered together under the broad umbrella of the Peronist movement.

Not even Juan Peron's powerful personality and skill at political juggling could keep the disparate factions of his movement in harness after his return from 17 years of exile.

In one of his last public appearances before his death last year, he bitterly attacked left-wing Peronists, obviously including the Montonero guerrilla organization, which last month escalated its war spectacularly with attacks on Argentine Army garrisons.

Mrs. Peron's helplessness in the face of the terror has provoked open demands by the military for a greater role in the government and barely disguised threats of an outright army takeover. It might have been better for the country had Mrs. Peron not returned to office after her month-long leave for reasons of health. Her exit would have allowed the Congress to adhere to the constitution and choose a successor capable of forming a more representative government—a process infinitely preferable to a military coup.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe's Warning

President Ford blandly reassured the United States on Sunday that the "weight" of advice from his experts and "others" is that a New York City default would not have "serious" repercussions on the country as a whole. But he neglected to mention even broader concerns expressed to high-level U.S. representatives in Paris last week by officials of West Europe's finance ministries and central banks.

At a meeting last Tuesday of financial experts of the 10 major OECD countries, Edwin Yeo, U.S. Treasury under secretary, heard pointed questions about the impact of a New York City default on foreign exchange markets, the value of the dollar, U.S. recovery and the future of West Europe's economy.

What Europe's best financial minds most fear is that a New York City default will set off a chain reaction bringing in its wake cutbacks in expenditures—if not default—by New York State and other cities and states as the municipal bond market tightens. In these circumstances, the U.S. economic recovery should abort and thwart the recovery of West Europe and Japan, which is not yet substantially in motion.

Similar dangers have been pointed out by the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. President Ford has preferred to ignore this committee's warnings, perhaps because of its Democratic majority. It is evident that he is also choosing to ignore the objective analyses of West Europe's main governments, which clearly feel that he is unjustifiably putting their future at risk as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spanish Sahara Crisis

Morocco's invasion of the Spanish Sahara has beaten a retreat. The withdrawal order is very much to be welcomed of course—although in truth King Hassan had little room for maneuver unless he was prepared to see substantial Moroccan blood shed. For the moment, the most likely negotiated settlement is a declaration by Spain that it would withdraw from the colony (possibly within six months), an interim UN administration with a Spanish, Mauritanian and Moroccan presence, to be followed by a referendum. This is unlikely to satisfy the marchers. The population of the Spanish Sahara is likely to be greatly swollen with infiltration from three countries intent on swaying the coming referendum. The entire region will remain in crisis.

—From the New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 12, 1900

NEW YORK.—The annual report of General MacArthur to the State Department on the Philippines is not very pleasant reading for the advocates of a policy of expansion by the United States. General MacArthur declares his belief that the final submission of the Filipinos is far distant. The natives, he states, hate Americans and it will take many years for this attitude to change or for them to be subdued.

Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1925

PARIS.—The breaking up of China into several distinct States may be the outcome of the anarchy that now threatens. Already various parts of what was once the mightiest empire of the East are at present virtually unknown to one another and are totally without mutual sympathy. As a matter of fact there is now only one unit of national sentiment in China and that is abhorrence of the foreigner.

'Golly, Mr. Bush, We Feel We Already Know You. . . . We've Been Reading Your Mail for Years!'

Bush's Political Future and the CIA

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—When nominated to be director of the Central Intelligence Agency, George Bush said he did not think that being director would forever prevent him from seeking political office. Obviously he hopes it will not, and his hope was stroked by President Ford's declaration that Bush is not excluded from consideration as his 1976 running mate.

Bush may not have to worry about a CIA attachment becoming a political handicap. The Senate may refuse to confirm him.

Like some other ex-congressmen (he served two terms), Bush is one of Mr. Ford's guys, which is fine. But at the CIA he would be the wrong kind of guy at the wrong place at the worst possible time.

Under a Cloud

The CIA is under a cloud of dark suspicion based on proven misdeeds. The suspicion is that the CIA is a threat to civil liberties, and perhaps to tranquillity, because it is insubordinate or otherwise immune to proper control.

But lack of control over the CIA is no longer the gravest problem. Congress, awakened from its long sleep, is alert to its oversight duties. And the executive branch, having been reminded of the law, can keep the CIA operating this side of criminality.

Today the most pressing problem is not to prevent the CIA from doing what is forbidden. Rather, the problem is to see that it does what it is supposed to do, which is gather and report accurate information.

But gathering and reporting are different operations. And it is possible to imagine situations in which the CIA would be pressured to suppress inconvenient information, or to report things convenient to the political purposes of an administration.

Imagine

Imagine an administration looking to the next election and determined to celebrate détente as its finest achievement. Imagine that the administration is excessively anxious to achieve another strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union.

Suppose the administration triumphantly signed an agreement limiting the number of strategic vehicles—missiles and bombers—on each side. Critics might say the limit is a false ceiling. Critics might charge that the limit is as high as the Soviet Union can or wants to go during the term of the agreement. Therefore the agreement is an empty exercise, a limit that does not limit. (That is what Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said about the 2,400-vehicle limit agreed to at Vladivostok.)

Then the administration would appreciate a CIA report arguing that the Soviet Union has the ability to surpass the limit in the near future, and would do so if there were no agreement.

Or suppose the administration wanted an intelligence report minimising this or that verification problem—say, the difficulty of verifying Soviet compliance with range limits on Cruise missiles.

Grease the Skids

Or suppose the administration could get a CIA report supporting the hitherto unsupported Soviet contention that the Soviet Backfire bomber—which can deliver nuclear weapons over intercontinental distances—nevertheless lacks strategic significance, and should not count against the Soviet total of 2,400 strategic vehicles permitted by the Vladivostok agreement. Such a CIA report would concede a Soviet point without seeming to be a concession, and could grease the skids for a pre-election agreement.

Recent events have made it wise to worry about the possibility that the CIA will become compliant to political pressures in reporting intelligence information, especially information that might tarnish the image of détente.

Defense Secretary Schlesinger, an apolitical man, was the foremost critic within the administration of Secretary Kissinger's policy in negotiating with the Soviet Union—sometimes called "the policy of preemptive concession." Mr. Ford wants to replace Schlesinger with Donald Rumsfeld, another vice-presidential aspirant. Thus it is all the more imperative that the CIA be run by a man not susceptible to political considerations or pressures.

The problem with Bush is less that he has a political past than that he so obviously and avidly wants to have a political future.

Considerate of Nixon

As chairman of the Republican National Committee during Watergate, Bush was very considerate about the man who appointed him. In spite of all the available evidence, he never expressed independent judgments inconvenient to Richard Nixon.

It might be rash to expect Bush to display at the CIA a capacity for politically inconvenient independence in judging intelligence. That is why the Senate may ask Mr. Ford for another nominee.

The Legacy of the Incas

By C. L. Sulzberger

CUZCO, Peru.—The most insoluble problem in contemporary South America is trying to incorporate into modern national societies the 10 million Quechua-speaking Indians who inhabit the high Andes valleys from Bolivia across the length of Peru and northward into the remote fastnesses of Ecuador.

These impoverished people, dressed in the ponchos and curious headgear (ranging from felt derbies fancied by Quechua women in Bolivia to tall white hats around Cuzco, capital of the Inca Empire, and Tyrolean fedoras fashionable among Indian ladies in Ecuador), are strangely remote from present-day thoughts and customs.

They chew wads of coca leaf to dull the pangs of hunger. They squat or stride through marketplaces with no glance at vestiges of their own past glory. Mostly they stare into the unperceived distance, hiding their secret sorrows behind impassive, broad-cheeked Asiatic countenances.

Burning Issues

It is difficult to ascertain if any of today's burning issues penetrate their family or tribal consciousness. Russia, China and Cuba address Quechua-language broadcasts to them without apparent results. The United States doesn't compete, except through private religious or anthropological channels. When Che Guevara's handful of trained guerrillas sought to stir insurrection in Bolivia during the late 1960s, they brought along a Quechua linguist to interpret. But the famous Che never managed to infiltrate the Andean plateaus where Quechua-speakers live. One of his companions later admitted to me these descendants of the Inca Empire would undoubtedly have regarded the revolutionists as but another group of foreign white intruders.

The Incas, who established a formidable empire with an extent of 350,000 square miles and an imperial road system on a Roman scale, linking well-built stone cities all along South America's great rocky spine, ruled a complex warlike civilization. It boasted architects, priests, engineers, surgeons and seers who divined the future from the guts of guinea pigs. This city, their chief capital, was seen as the center of the universe and they named it Cuzco, or "navel."

Yet when their last ruler, Atahualpa, lost his army, his freedom and at last his life to Pizarro and 183 tough conquistadors, nothing survived except a mass of monuments which time turned into ruins and an unassimilated, indigestible lump of stolid, mysterious Quechuas.

Quechua (which means "warm valley people") was the lingua franca of the empire, like Latin for Rome. Today there are an estimated 6 million (out of a total population of 14 million) Quechuas in Peru, 2 million (out of 6 million) in Ecuador, and 2 million (out of 5.5 million) in Bolivia.

I know of no similar human mass anywhere that through more than four centuries, impervious to civilization's advance, remained intact, apart, untouched by events that revolutionized society around them.

These isolated Indians seemingly have limited contact even with their own past which boasted no writing in the usual sense. So-called "knot-string remembrers" had a complicated system of shorthand by which the Inca lords could receive reports from their governors and generals. This enabled an oral literature to be handed down with some precision. However, today no one can read the knot-remembering system.

The closed Quechua clan society seems somehow to pass on to succeeding generations a recollected hatred for their original, brutal Spanish conquerors and tyrants, a heritage apparently still addressed in suspicion to the latter's modern political descendants.

The question of encouraging the participation of this undigested human legacy preoccupies few politicians in Lima, Quito and La Paz. Peru has at least accorded Quechua the status of an official language (together with Spanish). Yet so long as those who speak it remain politically passive and ideologically numb, governments are content to let the situation rest.

Disinterested

Missionaries have shown an admirable concern for the welfare of these impoverished children of the Incas. They have also endeavored to press their conversion. Nevertheless, on the whole, the Quechuas display notable disinterest in intellectual concepts of the outer world, whether Christian or Communist.

It is one of our era's anomalies that although a few tough Spanish adventurers were able to destroy one of the earth's most impressive empires and Spanish priests oversaw theoretical conversion of the Inca's subjects, no one, no idea has since managed to assimilate or integrate those who remained.

Nor has their lot notably improved since Pizarro's time. The Quechuas are as remote from today's South American reality as their 16th-century ancestors were from the reality of a Europe that subdued but could not change them.

Letters

Mideast Changes

As a Palestinian, Fawaz Turki presented an intelligent, reasonable view of a part of the complex Middle East situation (IHT, Nov. 1-2).

As an Israeli, I agree with him that "the concept of emotion—harsh, irrational and ironic—will prevail over political insight." But I hope that doesn't happen. I also agree with him that the "concept of real estate" will outweigh the concept of security on the West Bank—"They will incite more incredible passions." But from here on Mr. Turki ignores the facts and the truth as it is presented time and again by the government and the vast majority of the Israeli people.

The Israeli Prime Minister and other responsible heads of government have stated repeatedly that for an enduring peace and security: "Real estate on the West Bank or even in the Golan Heights will never outweigh security."

The Prime Minister of Israel stated recently that there must be a just solution to the Palestinian problem on a basis of "Live and let live," but not on the basis of the PLO that does not want to recognize the state of Israel, and is following its deadly policy of destroying the state of Israel and its inhabitants.

Israel can deal fairly and justly with the vast majority of the peace-loving Palestinians on the West Bank but not with an uncompromising enemy bent on destroying it.

When Mr. Turki adds that "Israel should recognize the historic change of mood in the Arab world" (which it did in the interim Sinai agreement with Egypt), where then is the recognition of the mood in Israel by the Arab world?

JACOB M. ALKOW.
Herzlia-on-the-Sea, Israel.

Tax Question (Cont.)

The vote of the House Ways and Means Committee to eliminate tax "benefits" for Americans living abroad is most unjust (IHT, Oct. 3, 1975.) As private Americans living and working abroad do not draw on any services of the U.S. government, one must ask wherein the government construes the justification for any taxation in the first place. Furthermore, without any residence in the United States, one is factually prevented from voting and consequently taxed without representation.

What is to prevent Congress from imposing higher, perhaps even punitive taxes upon U.S. citizens outside the country? If the present measures, or those of the future, prove too onerous, the only options are to either abandon one's job and residence or surrender one's citizenship. How does this coercion differ in its practical effects from the Soviet policy of preventing its citizens from emigrating in the first place?

MICHAEL STERNHEIMER.
Dillingen, West Germany.

The $2 Bill

History tells us that when a government starts printing higher denomination currency bills, it is an indication they expect the purchasing power of their paper money to decline.

So it was with skepticism that I read (IHT, Nov. 4) about the new $2 bill which will make its debut in April, 1976. Its twofold purpose, says Treasury Secretary Simon, is to save the U.S. government (that means the taxpayer) $4 million a year in printing costs and also to reduce the volume of currency carried by Americans.

I dare say the inflation we can expect in the United States next year (I predict it will be around 25 per cent) will provide a third, more honest justification for the introduction of the $2 bill.

HARRY D. SCHULTZ.
Amsterdam.

Estimating The Impact Of Wallace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—He has no chance to be president of the United States or Democratic nominee in 1976. Whatever message he was trying to send to Washington has long since been delivered all over the country.

So he enters the race for the Democratic presidential nomination this year primarily as a spoiler. Still such is his campaigning skill, so well-heeled is his organization and so solid his hold on perhaps a fifth of the electorate, that George Wallace may well determine who emerges victorious in the Democratic and perhaps even in the presidential election.

In gauging his impact on the Democratic primaries, it is useful to divide them into segments. The first bunch of primaries begins in New Hampshire on Feb. 24 and continues through New York and Wisconsin on April 6. Most of the early primary states are known for maverick qualities. They like underdogs and tend to be averse to party regulars.

Wallace does not figure to be an important factor in New Hampshire or Massachusetts. The New York ballot is so complicated, with slates of delegates running on their own and not labeled as being for a particular presidential candidate, that a clear outcome there seems very doubtful.

But there are two early primaries where the Wallace showing will probably settle the fate of dark horses. One is Florida, where Wallace won big in 1972.

If he wins big again this year, he will settle the hash of Jimmy Carter, the able former governor of Georgia who has shown such wide appeal as a campaigner.

The other early primary where the Wallace performance will be important is Wisconsin. Traditionally he has done well in the state, particularly as a result of Republican crossovers. If he runs strong again, he can deal a death blow to the hopes of the attractive congressman from Arizona, Morris Udall.

Critical Tests

A second segment begins with the Pennsylvania primary on April 27 and the Texas primary on May 1. The big states involved—including Michigan and Indiana—are industrial centers where the labor vote can count. Thus two centrist Democratic candidates with labor support—Sens. Henry Jackson of Washington and Birch Bayh of Indiana—face critical tests from Wallace in these primaries.

Wallace did very well last time out in Michigan which he won and in Pennsylvania. If he repeats the showing in Pennsylvania, he will probably do great harm to Jackson who is concentrating his efforts in that state. If Wallace does well in Indiana and Michigan, Sen. Bayh will be badly set back. But good races by Jackson and Bayh in those industrial states will probably give them the momentum to get to the convention.

In the final set of primaries—ending in California, Ohio and New Jersey on June 8—the field will probably have been cut down to three or four candidates. The race will be for enough delegates to go over the top at the convention. The better Wallace does—and Ohio and New Jersey are promising for him—the more the likelihood no candidate will go into the convention with enough votes to win on an early ballot.

Trading with Wallace at the convention will be a near impossibility—if only because the party would turn strongly against any candidate who made a deal with the governor from Alabama. So the more delegates Wallace has when the balloting begins, the more the likelihood of a deadlock, and a brokered convention ending with the selection of Hubert Humphrey or Edmund Muskie.

Even then the Wallace bolt will not be shot. If he has done very poorly in the primaries he may not want to risk a third-party campaign. Presumably he would do much more poorly this year than back in 1968.

But the Wallace fund-raising effort is so good that the Alabama governor tends to make his money by running. The temptation to go as a third-party candidate will thus not be small.

In that role, Wallace takes votes from the Republicans in the South and from the Democrats in the North. My guess is that he would prove far more costly to the Democrats in the big states they require than to the Republicans in the little states which are only of secondary importance. Either way the invalid who is now entering the presidential race with no hope of victory can hardly help but think that as Wallace goes so goes the nation.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2,320,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2117 21 Rue de Berri, 75382 Paris Cedex 08 Tel.: 225-36-60 Telex: 280,650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter W. Thayer
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INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1975

Showing Slump May Be Over

Drop in U.K. Output Reported to Be Slowing

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—The decline in British industrial output is apparently slowing, the government said today in releasing figures showing a slight improvement in industrial and manufacturing activity in September compared with a month earlier.

The government estimated the industrial index for September at 99.8, compared with 99 in August and 107.3 in September 1974. The manufacturing index, which excludes the mining, construction and utility industries, was 99.6 in September, compared with 99 in August and 108.5 in September 1974.

On a longer-basis comparison, the government statistical department said total industrial activity in the third quarter had fallen 0.5 per cent from the second quarter and that manufacturing activity alone was down about 0.6 per cent between the two quarters.

The government's latest figures on production support statements made last week by the Confederation of British Industry that the country's economic recession has about bottomed out.

In the second quarter total industrial output had fallen 4.2 per cent from the first quarter while manufacturing production was off 5.2 per cent.

The industrial and manufacturing production indexes are seasonally adjusted with 1970 equaling 100.

The best performances recently have come from the chemical and petroleum industries, where output rose 2.6 per cent between the latest two quarters. Production in the textile, leather and clothing industries was up 1.6 per cent in the third quarter from the second.

One of the weakest sectors was metal manufacturing, where output fell 1.4 per cent in the latest three-month period. Metal manufacturing activities in Britain now are nearly 30 per cent below 1970 levels.

Another report today said imported cars took an increased share of the British car market last month as short supplies of domestic models, especially from British Leyland Ltd., allowed foreign autos to fill the gap.

Total registrations last month fell to 83,572 cars, down 27.8 per cent from September and down 12.5 per cent from 95,566 cars a year earlier, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said. Foreign cars accounted for 38.9 per cent of total sales in October, up from 27.6 per cent in September and 33.6 per cent in October, 1974.

Imports accounted for one-third of the 1,063,728 cars registered in Britain in the first 10 months of the year, compared with a 27.1-per-cent share a year earlier. Overall registrations so far this year are down 4.7 per cent from a year earlier.

One reason for the success of foreign car sales last month was the slump in British Leyland sales after a two-month promotional campaign ended Sept. 30.

Leyland registrations in October dropped to 18,915 cars, or 22.6 per cent of the market. Leyland had sold 45,236 cars in September, taking 39 per cent of the total market, and was short of supplies in October, the report said.

However, Ford Motor Co. of Britain cars were the top sellers in October with 20,414 units, or 24.4 per cent of the market, compared with 27,761 sales, or 24 per cent of the market, in September.

Renault was the most popular foreign car in October with registrations of 4,619, giving the French car 5.5 per cent of the market.

Import Curbs Urged

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The Home Policy Committee of the Labor party national executive yesterday passed a resolution calling on the government to reduce imports into Britain by around £3 billion a year.

The resolution did not specifically mention import controls, but political sources said it was clearly intended to increase pressure on the government for their introduction.

The committee proposed that the Cabinet and the national executive should consider a document outlining the case for import controls at their next joint meeting on Nov. 26.

U.S. Firms Cautious on Spending

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—With many U.S. factories running far below capacity, interest rates remaining high and the economic outlook still cloudy, companies are budgeting 1976 capital spending cautiously. They are completing expansions already begun, but are planning relatively few new facilities or major expansions.

This caution will be masked in the many year-end capital spending projections by the government and private economists, however. In fact, such estimates generally will show 1975 and 1976 corporate capital spending at record levels. The latest Commerce Department projection for 1975 puts total outlays at $113.51 billion, up 1 per cent from the record $112.4 billion last year.

Spending next year may again rise a bit, with higher investment by electric and telephone companies offsetting a slight reduction by manufacturers. Some optimistic forecasts envision a second-half rise in manufacturers' outlays producing an overall increase of 10 per cent or more for the entire year.

The annual fall survey of McGraw-Hill Inc., for example, projects a 9-per-cent boost in 1976 outlays, but it also concludes that price rises would result in no gain in physical investment.

Inflation, Pollution Control Cited

Interviews with economists and executives indicate, however, that the physical amount of expanded or improved productive capacity to be installed next year will be far below the 1974 level.

For one thing, new buildings and machinery cost more each year. Also, companies must spend more to satisfy pollution control and employee health and safety rules. Finally, it costs more each year just to replace existing facilities, partly because of inflation but also because there is more plant to maintain.

This decline in actual additions of plants and better machinery is highly significant. Only new or expanded facilities create new industrial jobs and provide the capacity needed to avert shortages in the next economic boom.

And the long-term rate of gain in productivity —the rise in output per man-hour—depends on the amount of more-efficient facilities actually installed, not on the total dollars spent.

Because of slow business, companies have less cash to invest. Companies also say they are conserving capital because they expect it to be scarcer in the next decade.

Unproductive Equipment

And the proliferation of new laws and administrative rulings on safety and pollution control requires sharply increased spending for equipment that does not appreciably augment capacity or productivity. The Commerce Department estimates that industry will spend $6.29 billion for pollution-abatement equipment in 1975, up 12 per cent from $5.62 billion in 1974.

A two-year decline in actual additions to or improvements in productive facilities does not necessarily mean the United States is stagnating. Capital spending usually lags economic trends. But if executives' caution about adding plant and equipment continues, it will slow future expansion of the economy.

The nation's 1,000 largest manufacturers plan to spend $45.3 billion on plant and equipment in 1976, down from $46.1 billion this year, according to a survey by the Conference Board, a New York economic research organization.

Appropriations for future spending by the companies this year will drop to about $44.7 billion, 21 per cent below 1974's $56.9 billion, the Conference Board adds. As of July, only 57 per cent of the companies said they will expand facilities. In January 1974, 79 per cent were planning expansion.

At Summit Conference in Paris

Ford to Urge Coordination in West

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—President Ford will go to an economic summit meeting in Paris this weekend with a proposal that the six countries involved establish a brand-new procedure to review and coordinate their economic policy decisions.

This was revealed tonight by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in a speech before the Pittsburgh World Affairs Council. A text was made available by the State Department in Washington along with an official briefing.

The economic summit will be held in a chateau provided by the French government at Rambouillet, about 30 miles from Paris. It will be the first summit session devoted exclusively to economic problems, among the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Officials said that the United States is still making strenuous efforts to include Canada, whose participation has been vetoed by France.

Although spokesmen for all countries involved have stressed that no specific or concrete conclusions are to be expected from the economic summit, Mr. Kissinger made clear that the opportunity will be present for important cooperative agreements.

He asserted that economic problems, running from recession and inflation to the oil embargo and trade protectionism, had eroded people's faith in the ability of the industrial democracies to cope with them.

"This world-wide crisis to the democratic process is the deepest challenge before the leaders at the economic summit," Mr. Kissinger said. "They meet to give their peoples the sense that they are masters of their destiny, that they are not subject to blind forces beyond their control."

A State Department official said that the summit will closely review the pace of economic recovery in the United States and in other countries, and try to determine whether the rate of expansion is sufficient.

Some other nations have been urging the United States to "reflate" more quickly, in an effort to pull the rest of the world out of recession. Mr. Kissinger made no commitments, beyond the view that recovery, which he said is "strong" in the United States, should be "generalized" among others in 1976, and that "vigorous, sustained expansion and high employment by 1977" is the proper goal.

Mr. Kissinger, along with Treasury Secretary William Simon, will accompany President Ford to the sessions in France. Each of the six chiefs of state or governments—seven, should France unexpectedly relent—will be limited to two advisers in the actual face-to-face conversations at Rambouillet. The meeting will begin Saturday evening and run through Monday afternoon.

In his Pittsburgh speech, Mr. Kissinger stressed the need to set regular economic growth goals. A spokesman for the State Department explained that they would not have to be numerical targets, but "qualitative goals providing a framework in which a new form of cooperation can be exercised."

He noted that last winter, "in a fresh departure," President Ford had held bilateral talks with the leaders of Germany, France, Britain and Japan, after which the United States and other countries adopted programs to stimulate their economies.

President Ford will ask the summit participants to create machinery under which Secretary Simon and his counterparts would meet regularly to "follow up" the policy directions established at the summit, Mr. Kissinger said.

A State Department official stressed that the follow-ups by this group of six or group of seven would not displace existing international organizations.

Other major topics at the summit will be expansion of world trade, the touchy question of exchange rates (which divides the United States and France), energy, food, and Third World problems, especially commodities prices.

Prices Gain on Wall Street After Burns' N.Y. Comment

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (IHT).—The stock market scored a moderate gain today after Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said he is moving closer to support of federal aid to New York City.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 3.07 points to 838.55 and about 870 issues gained to 485 declines. At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 1.89.

Volume totaled 14.64 million shares compared with 14.91 million yesterday.

Londontown climbed 4 7/8 to 17 1/4. After the market closed yesterday, Interco said it agreed to acquire Londontown in an exchange of stock. Interco's stock was unchanged at 35 3/4.

Otis Elevator gained 3 1/4 to 44 1/4 following a delayed opening. United Technologies, off 7/8 at 49 1/8, raised its bid for the common stock of Otis.

J. Ray McDermott picked up 2 1/4 to 38 1/4 after reporting sharply higher quarterly profits.

General Motors rose 1 1/8 to 56 5/8. GM said it expects fourth-quarter sales to be 20 to 22 per cent ahead of the same period last year. The balance of the automotive group was steady to fractionally higher.

Du Pont gained a point to 135-3/4 among the chemicals, but U.S. Steel lost 1 1/8 to 59 1/3 in its group. Atlantic Richfield rose 1 3/8 to 99 1/2 in the oils.

Other movers of a point or more included: Hewlett-Packard, up 1 1/8 to 101. Eastman Kodak ahead 1 3/4 to 105. Digital Equipment 2 1/2 higher at 133 3/4. IBM 3 1/8 higher to 219 3/4, and heavily traded American Home Products, down 1 7/8 to 34 1/2 on 224,400 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.23 to 81.84.

Corporate bond prices moved slightly higher in very quiet trading. Most sectors of the bond market were closed today in observance of Veterans Day.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures fell sharply in the last hour on the Board of Trade.

The selloff was a full reversal of the strong gains posted earlier in the session. There was some profit-taking by local professionals in the liquidation at the close, but some of the selling was said to be of a selective type on the chance that the market was going through a bearish move.

After Decision by Westinghouse

Future of Nuclear Electric Power in Doubt

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—No uncertainty about the future of nuclear power in the United States has been stirred by a recent decision of Westinghouse Electric Corp. to abandon its uranium supply contracts with 20 utilities after 1978 and sharply reduce deliveries until then.

The move by Westinghouse has also aroused concern in the investment community over the ability of the big Pittsburgh-based company to weather the consequences of its action. Kidder, Peabody & Co., an investment house, argues that the company could be forced to pay as much as $1 billion if required by the courts to make good on the supply contracts.

Capital shortages among utilities and reduced customer demand for electricity have resulted in the cancellation of nearly a dozen nuclear power plants this year. These developments have stimulated debate over whether nuclear power can be afforded or is even necessary.

With the Westinghouse action, industry observers say, there are now questions about the price and supply of fuel for the plants, with added uncertainty about nuclear power in general.

"The Westinghouse action will certainly adversely affect the influx of nuclear power," said Arthur Williams, president and chief executive officer of South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.

This utility is one of more than a dozen that have sued Westinghouse. It has been advised by Westinghouse, as have the other utilities affected, that it will receive only 18.75 per cent of the uranium on order from Westinghouse before deliveries are halted completely. The company's suit seeks to force full compliance with the contract.

Irwin Stelzer, president of the National Economic Research Association, a consulting firm that does extensive work for the utility industry, said in a recent interview that the Westinghouse action "puts the whole nuclear program up for grabs."

Aside from existing capital and customer load problems, Mr. Stelzer said, the move "puts the utilities in a position of having their licensing cases reopened over the question of whether it is still economically advantageous to take nuclear over coal."

One of the long-term arguments for nuclear power has been that despite its high capital costs the low price of the fuel (uranium) makes nuclear power cheaper than that produced from plants that use oil, gas or coal.

Westinghouse, which entered into most of its supply contracts at prices of $6 to $8 a pound, has said that rising prices of all fuels have tripled the price of uranium.

While there is speculation that some of the utilities might be willing to negotiate a settlement over their supply contracts, a Kidder Peabody study argues that "utilities probably do not want to negotiate because their relationship with Westinghouse has been more than that with a fuel supplier."

The study continues: "Westinghouse has booked profits on nuclear reactor orders which some utilities were induced to order partially because of base price uranium commitments.

"If Westinghouse is able to break uranium contracts, then the door is open for contracts to be renegotiated with all uranium producers. If this happens utilities might become even more discouraged with nuclear power. As a result some present reactor orders may be canceled and new orders could continue to be weak."

Westinghouse would have to spend about $100 million in the near future, Kidder Peabody estimated, for exploration and development of uranium for the future and—if forced to fulfill its commitments under the present contracts—upwards of $1 billion would be required.

Chrysler Sets Argentine Share Sale

DETROIT, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler Corp. said today it has formally presented a program to the Argentine government under which Argentine investors could buy about 60 per cent of the company's Argentina subsidiary by 1980 for about $30 million.

Chrysler said that under the plan local shareholders will be offered stock in Chrysler Fevre Argentina, primarily from a proposed new stock issue.

Chrysler, which now owns a 99.4-per-cent equity in the Argentine subsidiary would have that ownership fall to about 40 per cent by 1980.

The company said funds received from the proposed stock sale would be used mainly for expansion. A company spokesman said the plan calls for about doubling present annual volumes of about 35,000 vehicles.

Chrysler said it took this "voluntary decision to Argentinize the company as a positive measure for strengthening operations and securing the corporation's investment."

Fujitsu Negotiates Link With Unit of Siemens

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Fujitsu Ltd. said today it is negotiating with Siemens AG of West Germany to enter into a business link in the field of electronic computers.

Fujitsu declined to comment on local press reports that the company will supply big computers to Siemens.

The Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun trade journal reported Fujitsu will export its big computers to Computer Gesellschaft, a subsidiary of Siemens, which will distribute them with its own brand.

The proposed link would be expanded into a technical tieup in the future, the journal said.

Bankruptcies In U.K. Seen Worst Since '19

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—Latest figures indicate that British bankruptcy cases this year could top 7,500, even surpassing last year's total, which was the worst since 1919, according to an article in the November issue of the Banker magazine.

Following last year's 5,606 bankruptcies with a total of nearly £42 million in liabilities, "our present bankruptcy crisis is by far the most dismal in living experience, with nothing approaching it even in the depths of the Depression of the 1930s," wrote Prof. Glyn Davies, of the University of Wales institute of science and technology.

"British businessmen, bankers, civil servants and trade unionists will have to get used to working for years ahead in an economic environment in which bankruptcies, bad debts, redundancies and unemployment are much more common than they have been accustomed to," he said in the magazine.

Higher Japan Growth Predicted by Official

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Isamu Miyazaki, chief of research at the government Economic Planning Agency, told a press briefing today he expects Japan's gross national product to show seasonally adjusted real growth of between zero and 1 per cent in the July-September quarter, following the 0.3-per-cent advance in the previous quarter.

He said this is expected to be followed by real growth of more than 1 per cent in the October-December quarter, and more than 1.5 per cent in the January-March quarter.

U.S. Retail Sales Gain 1 Per Cent In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—Retail sales posted a 1-per-cent gain in October after having declined in September, the Commerce Department said today.

October sales rose $483 million to a seasonally-adjusted $49.98 billion from a downward-revised $49.47 billion in September, when sales fell 0.9 per cent.

Originally, the department had reported that September sales rose 0.4 per cent from August, but the figures were revised downward to reflect additional data.

Last month's sales were 9 per cent above the year earlier month's $45.84 billion.

Durable goods sales edged up 0.1 per cent last month to an adjusted $15.37 billion from $15.35 billion in September, when such sales fell 1 per cent.

Sales of non-durables last month rose 1.3 per cent to an adjusted $34.58 billion after a 1-per-cent slide in September.

Burns Edges Nearer Support for N.Y. Aid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today he is moving closer to support of federal aid to New York City, but will not change his position unless financial markets begin to deteriorate.

"My concern has deepened," Mr. Burns told a group of Republican House members.

"While I have not reached the position of recommending federal aid, I am closer to that point than I have been.

"I won't change my mind unless or until I see the financial markets deteriorating," he said.

Mr. Burns said so far only the municipal securities market appears to be adversely affected by the New York City situation.

He said he hoped federal aid could still be avoided, adding that "New York City hasn't done nearly enough (to help itself), but it has done a great deal."

Mr. Burns also said the Fed might allow more growth in the U.S. money supply than it has previously permitted because of a low rate of growth since July.

"A somewhat larger growth in the monetary aggregates might be tolerated for a while," he told the Republican House members.

The Fed has set target growth rates of 5 to 7.5 per cent for the narrowly defined money supply and 7.5 to 10.5 per cent for the more broadly defined supply over the next 12 months.

Mr. Burns had said at previous testimony that the narrow money supply had grown at an annual rate of 2.2 per cent from July through September.

He said the narrowly defined money supply had increased 6.9 per cent in the third quarter of this year compared to the first quarter of 1975.

Mr. Burns did not say what specific amount of monetary growth the Fed might allow, nor how long the higher growth rate would be permitted.

He again asserted there was no shortage of money in the economy and said a lack of confidence in the economy was keeping some of this money from being used.

Mr. Burns said the economic recovery was proceeding satisfactorily but renewed inflation was still a concern.

Profit Slumps 78.5% at Asahi

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Nov. 11.—Net profit slumped by 78.5 per cent at Asahi Chemical Industry Co. in the half year ended Sept. 30, the company reported today.

Earnings totaled 1.4 billion yen ($4.6 million), down from 6.5 billion yen in the first half of last year. Sales amounted to 215.5 billion yen, down from 221.4 billion yen.

Asahi said it will not pay a midterm dividend.

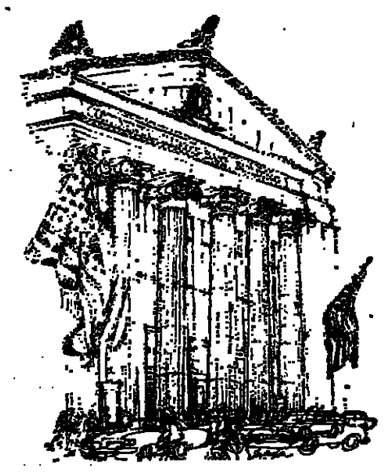
In another report today, Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said its net earnings fell to 1.8 billion yen in the first half from 4.7 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Sales declined to 295.5 billion yen from 325.2 billion yen. The company set a dividend of 2 yen, down from 3 yen.

Mitsui Shipbuilding

Meanwhile Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. said earnings in the half year rose to 5.5 billion yen from 1.5 billion yen on sales of 158.2 billion yen, up from 128.3 billion yen.

Mitsui set an unchanged dividend of 3 yen.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 11

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42¾	32⅝	AbbtLab .80	17	54	41	40¾	40¾+	¼
47¼	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	12	36⅞	35¾	35⅞+	⅛
10¾	7	AcmeClv .50	3	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	11	85	3½	3	3½+	½
11	7⅜	AdmEx .77e		15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
6⅛	2½	Adms Millis		4	3⅝	3½	3½	
9⅝	¼	Addressog	13	39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
10	7¼	AdvInv .24e		27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29⅝	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	13	171	23¾	23	23⅝+	⅝
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	5	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	10	48	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
79⅝	44¼	AirPrd .20b	15	142	61⅞	60¼	60¾+	⅝
18⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	10	35	12½	12	12 —	¼
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	14	18¼	17¾	18¼+	¼
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅝	10½	Akzona 1.20		35	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z20	79¼	79¼	79¼	
14⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	6	27	10⅝	10½	10½	
19⅝	13	Albanyln .60	14	5	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	17	21	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
23½	12¼	Alberlsn .60	10	10	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
26⅝	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	14	106	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
14½	7⅛	AlcoSld .56	6	73	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅝
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	22	10	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	¼
7⅝	2½	Alexdrs .15e	7	62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	AllsrMt .48e		25	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	6	75	8⅛	8	8	
26⅝	20⅝	AlgLud 1.80	5	8	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	¼
35⅞	31⅛	AlgLud pf3		10	33⅜	33	33⅜+	⅜
18¼	12⅞	AlgPw 1.60	8	57	17½	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	AllerGrp .40	10	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	6	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅜
15⅝	10⅞	Alldprod 1	48	6	[illegible]			
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		59	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12¾	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	179	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
8	5⅝	AllrtAut .56	7	5	7	7	7 —	⅛
12½	6	AlphaP .36p	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
50¼	27⅝	Alcoa 1.34	14	696	37¾	35¼	35⅞—	⅞
45⅝	25¾	AmalgSug 3	2	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
56¼	23¾	Amax 1.75	10	121	48	45¾	47¼+	⅝
105½	77	Amax pf5.25		1	115	115	115 —	2
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	27	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
5⅜	3	Amcord .28	5	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
20⅝	16½	A Hess .30b	4	135	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		19	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝+	¼
22	7⅝	AAirFlt .48	10	15	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		80	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅝	3⅝	A Baker .40	8	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
43⅝	30¼	A Brnds 2.48	6	80	34⅝	33½	33⅞—	⅛
29⅝	15⅛	AmBdcst .80	12	54	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅜
12⅝	5	AmBidM .36	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
34⅛	22⅜	A Can 2.20a	7	55	30¼	29⅞	30 —	¼
23¾	16¾	A Can pf1.75		7	21	21	21 +	⅛
3⅝	1	AmCen Mtg		12	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
19¾	13¾	A Chain 1.20	8	4	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅛
30⅝	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	106	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
13	6¼	AmDist .12p		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	11	4	23¾	23½	23½—	½
4⅝	2¾	AmDualVt		2	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
27	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	197	20⅞	20⅝	20¾+	⅛
12¼	3¼	AFamily .28	6	15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6	2⅝	AmFin .10p		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14¾	8	AmF pf.73p		z300	8	8	8	
24½	20⅞	AGISd 1.56e		28	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	¼
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	104	12½	12⅜	12½	
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		7	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞ —	¼
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
43¼	27¾	A Home .92	23	2029	36¼	34¾	34¾—	1⅝
160½	123	A Home pf2		1	159	159	159 —	3
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	55	33¼	32¾	33 +	¼
7¾	3½	A Medicl .12	8	35	6¼	6	6⅛	
7⅛	1⅜	A Medicorp	4	65	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7⅛	3⅜	Am Motors		170	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
38⅝	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	6	116	32	31	31¾+	⅝
9⅝	3⅝	Am Sealing	5	4	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
15¾	5⅝	AmShip .68b		56	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
16½	8⅛	AmStand 1	6	104	14⅝	13⅞	14¼+	½
55	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		8	53½	53½	53½+	¼
9⅝	6	AmSterll .30	10	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30⅝	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	6	9	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	¼
52	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	497	50¼	50	50⅛+	⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf4		43	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	
46⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	¼
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		4	44⅝	44	44⅛—	⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	4	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
5⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	22	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
21¾	10¾	Ametek 1	8	35	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅜
22	9⅝	AMFIn 1.24	1	211	20¼	20	20⅛—	⅛
22	14⅝	Amfacinc 1	4	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
40⅞	23¼	AMPInc .37	33	34	27⅝	26⅞	27¼+	¼
14⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp		160	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
4⅝	1½	Amrep Corp		8	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
38⅛	25⅛	Amstar 2.40	4	36	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	
52	36	Amst pf2.65		2	51¼	51	51¼+	¼
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	16	58½	57⅝	58½+	1⅛
8¼	4⅝	Amtel .32	4	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
20⅝	13½	Anacond .60		302	16½	16	16⅛+	¼
26½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	116	26¼	26	26 —	½
39⅞	20⅛	AndCly 1.20	8	103	39⅛	38	38 —	1⅛
22⅛	9⅝	AnsulCo .53t	4	13	10	9⅞	10 +	¼
15	9⅝	Apache .50	8	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
23¼	9½	ApcoOil .48t	10	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		19	2½	2⅜	2½	
13⅛	9⅝	APL Cp .60	4	43	11½	11¼	11½+	⅜
4	1¼	Appild Mag		9	3¼	3	3	
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.06	12	13	44⅝	44	44 —	½
11⅝	6⅝	ArcataN .44	5	48	8⅝	8½	8½	
41¼	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	216	39⅝	38¼	39¼+	1
4⅝	1⅜	Arctic Entr		3	3½	3¼	3½—	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		20	2⅞	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	135	15½	15⅛	15⅜+	⅜
6⅛	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
22½	20⅝	ArkLaGas n	6	22	21¼	20¾	21	
4	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		24	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
7	4⅛	Armada Cp	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
34	23	Armco 1.68a	5	382	24⅝	23	23½—	1⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf2.10		73	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	7	30	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
17½	10½	Armst Rub	12	3	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
10	5⅝	Arvin .22t	22	74	10	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
47⅝	29	ASALtd .80		159	34¼	33½	33⅞—	⅛
19¾	12	Asarco .60	10	1277	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅜
24⅝	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	56	20	19⅝	20	
35⅝	16⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	9	98	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	¼
25⅝	17⅝	AsdSpg 1.40	6	2	22	22	22	
10⅛	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	AtlcoM .15e		5	1½	1½	1½	
19½	12½	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	11	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
70	58¼	AtlCE pf5.87		1	64½	64½	64½+	½
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	16	281	92¼	90⅝	92¼+	1⅝
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z1740	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		21	61	60¼	61 +	1
5⅛	1⅝	Atlas Corp	38	56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	3⅝	ATOInc .20	4	84	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
65	27¼	AutData .40	27	135	57⅝	56½	57 +	⅜
6	1⅝	Autmind .20	6	33	4⅝	4⅝	4½+	⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Avco Corp		28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1½	⅛	Avco Cp wt		31	13-16	¾	13-16+	1-16
26½	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		7	24⅝	23¾	24⅝+	1
38⅝	19	AveryPd .30	34	12	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Avis Inc	7	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	4	775	9	8½	8⅝+	¼
21	12	Avnet pf1		4	18	17⅞	18 +	¼
51¼	27⅝	AvonPd 1.60	21	582	44⅝	43½	44⅛+	⅝
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	18	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
		B						
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	6	98	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	⅝
7⅝	3	Bache .30a	4	35	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
11⅝	4½	Bakerln .24	8	96	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
58⅝	32	BakerOil .42	16	208	45⅝	43	45 +	1½
20⅞	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	6	21	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	BallyMf .92e	6	28	9⅝	9	9	
22⅝	15½	BalGE 1.96	8	397	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅜
18⅝	11½	BanCal 1.24	8	13	16	15	15 —	¼
41⅛	24¼	Bendag Inc	19	62	27⅝	25¾	27 +	1E
56	2⅝	Bangr Pnt		30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17	9	BangP pf2		4	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	34	27	26½	27 +	¼
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	30	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	4	73	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	½
25½	23¾	BnkT pf2.50		64	25	24⅝	25	
30¼	19¼	BarbOil 1.60		18	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+	¼
18⅝	18⅝	BardCR .20	13	167	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Basicinc .60	3	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
31¼	14½	BatesMf .80	4	84	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅛
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	13	64	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝+	½
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	30	93	41¼	40½	41¼+	⅝
18	14½	BaysiG 1.88	5	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	BaykCig .24	22	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅝	14⅝	BeatFds .76	14	276	24⅝	23⅝	24 +	¼
43	17⅝	Beckn .50	14	95	43	42	42¾+	¾
38⅝	28	BectDick .40	21	62	38⅛	37½	37½—	½
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .75b	5	17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
31	13⅝	Beker .28	3	119	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
22	11¼	BelcoP .95e	3	32	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	⅛
17	12⅝	Belden 1.20	8	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
22¾	10½	Bell How .84	8	43	16½	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
18	12⅝	BelsCo 1b	8	18	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
45¼	21¾	Bendx 2	9	21	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	
67⅝	36	Bendix pf3		1	65	65	65 +	¼
21¼	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	6	142	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		9	48	47	48 +	¼
27½	21½	Bnfl 5pf2.50		z300	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
7⅝	1¼	BenfSid Mtg		7	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	BengtB .07e	5	64	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		28	3⅝	3	3	
18	2⅝	Best Prod	25	253	17⅝	16⅝	17 —	⅛
40¼	24⅝	BethStl 2a	5	481	30⅝	30	30¼—	⅛
63	35¾	BigThre .48	26	1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝+	⅜
36⅝	20⅝	BlackDr .40	28	229	23⅝	23¼	23½+	⅜
6⅝	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	8	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16	10⅝	BlissLa 1b	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18½	10⅝	BlockHR .80	10	137	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	½
37⅝	12½	BleBell .80	9	91	38½	37⅝	38⅛+	1
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		4	2½	2½	2½	
31⅝	13⅛	Boeing .80a	7	326	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅝
27¼	18½	BoiseCas .65	10	202	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
28½	28½	Borden 1.30	18	436	28⅝	28	28	
19⅞	13⅝	BorWar 1.35	10	302	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	¼
3¾	1¼	Borans	5	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	9	27	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
90	78	BosE pf8.88		z100	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝+	⅜
10⅝	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		46	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
8¾	5	Braniff .20e	6	253	7	6¾	7 +	¼
		Bran CF		312	19½	18⅞	19	
59⅝	36½	BriggsS 1.60	17	9	46	46	46	
70¼	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	482	70	68⅝	69	
46	33	BristM pf2		7	44	43⅝	43¼—	⅛
12⅝	4½	BritPet .30e	5	150	12	11⅞	12	
24½	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	26	23⅞	22⅞	23⅝	
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	28	16⅛	16	16	
11⅞	8⅝	Brown Co	3	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
20	13⅝	BwnGp 1.28	13	206	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	1½
8⅝	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9½	5	BrwnFer .28	18	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	10	174	10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		29	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
57¼	28	BucyErie 1	14	53	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	10	9⅝	9	9⅛+	⅛
54½	48⅝	BuddCo pf5		z20	49	49	49	
5¼	4½	BudCa pf.60		2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
5	2⅝	Budget Ind		24	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
27¼	12	BuffFor 1.20	5	6	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
9⅝	4⅞	BulovaW .20		28	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
22½	16⅝	BunkHill 1.86		5	20	20	20 —	¼
8	3¼	BunkrR .28p		47	4⅛	4	4	
15⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
28¼	14⅝	Burlind 1.20	19	36	27⅝	26⅝	27 +	⅛
42⅝	28⅝	BurlNo .85p	12	55	32⅛	31½	32⅛+	⅜
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		3	6⅝	6½	6½	
32	11¼	Burndy .82	9	11	27	26½	27 +	½
110⅝	61¼	Burrghs .60	20	609	79⅝	78⅛	78⅝—	½
		C						
5⅝	3⅝	CabCab For		26	3⅝	2⅞	3½—	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅛	15⅝	Cabot Cp .92		4	19⅝	19¼	19½—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		11	2¼	2	2	
6⅛	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	76	4	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl	92	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	16	16½	16¼	16½+	½
18⅛	7⅛	Callahn .30r	14	11	13⅝	12⅞	13	
3⅝	1⅝	Camrn Brn		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
36¼	19¾	CamRL .60a	12	47	21⅝	20½	20½—	⅝
34⅞	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	13	88	35	34⅝	34⅞	
17¼	12½	CdnPac .86e	6	29	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
43½	22	CapCit Com	13	14	39⅝	38⅝	39¼+	½
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .24	13	85	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
3⅝	⅛	Capit Mtg		42	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
49⅝	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	16	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛+	⅝
3⅛	2	Carling OKe		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
66	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z30	55½	55½	55½+	½
7⅝	4⅞	CaroFrg .20		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	91	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
26½	24¾	CarP pf2.67		15	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
13½	6⅝	CarrCp .52	23	30	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
13¼	10	CarrGn .90e		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
25	13¾	Carl Hwt .80	14	265	24¼	23⅝	23¾+	⅛
42½	24¼	CartHw pf2		3	41	40	41 +	1⅝
10½	6⅝	CartWall .40	8	29	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9½	6½	CascNGs .92	13	30	8½	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
17½	10⅝	CastlCk .80b	5	38	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
75⅝	48	CaterpTra 2	11	315	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
54	28⅝	CBS 1.46	11	79	45⅝	45⅛	45½+	⅝
37	30½	CBS pf1		10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
2⅝	⅝	CCI Corp		5	1½	1⅜	1½	
18½	11⅝	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	4	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
47½	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	24	154	46⅝	45½	46⅛+	¼
51⅝	41	Celn pfA4.50		1	48½	48½	48½+	½
11⅝	5	Centex 12	27	51	8¼	8	8 +	⅛
18½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	22	17⅝	17⅝	17¼+	⅛
17⅝	11¼	CenIllLt 1.68	9	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z300	28¾	28½	28½+	½
26⅝	25¼	CnILt pf2.62		z2390	26	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
22⅝	9⅝	CenIPS 1.20	8	27	13⅝	13	13⅝	
20¼	14⅝	CenLaE 1.28	7	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
15	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	9	24	14⅝	14⅜	14⅛+	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	10	195	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅝	10	CenSoya .60	13	55	16	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16½	CenTel 1.20	10	124	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	17	37	18	17⅝	18 +	⅝
17½	11⅝	Cerro 1.20		11	16	15⅞	15⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Cert-teed .60	17	13	13⅝	13	13 +	⅛
20¼	11⅝	CessnaAir 1	7	125	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
18⅝	10½	Champlnl 1	8	33	15½	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
19¼	12⅝	Chmi pf1.20		43	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	8	165	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	CharCo .02h	4	109	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
27½	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	4	40	22⅝	21⅞	22 —	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
38⅝	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	4	288	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
8⅝	1⅝	ChasT 1.73e		18	2⅝	2	2 —	⅝
7½	5⅛	Chelsea .40	21	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
45⅝	22⅝	Chemin 1.40	4	43	31⅝	31	31⅝+	⅝
43⅝	26½	ChmNY 2.88	4	147	29⅝	28¼	28½—	¾
38	28	CheVa 1.80a	6	3	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	⅛
67	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	21	15	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝+	⅛
37⅝	26	Chessie 2.10	10	15	33⅝	33	33⅛+	⅛
14¼	4	ChiMilw Cp		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
15	8¾	Chi Milw pf		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	44	26⅝	25¼	26⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Chris Craft		97	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14½	5½	ChCft cvpf		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
13	8⅛	Chromal .76	6	39	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
14½	7⅝	Chrysler		209	10½	10¼	10½—	¼
2⅝	⅝	Chrysler wt		19	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	⅞	Cl Mtg Gp		60	15-16	⅞	⅞	
4⅞	2½	Cl Rlt Inv		20	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	7	19⅝	19½	19½	
18½	14⅝	CinmGE 1.64	9	17	18	17⅝	18	
104⅝	94⅝	CinG pf9.30		z50	100½	100½	100½+	1½
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	4	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
37½	27	CIT Fin 2.20	7	56	27⅞	26⅝	27⅝+	¼
39	24¾	Citicorp .88	10	625	29⅝	28⅝	29¼+	⅝
58⅝	36⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	8	141	39⅝	39½	39½—	⅛
6	1¼	CitzSR 1.17e		24	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Citizns Mtg		16	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
9¼	4⅝	CityInvst .66	10	76	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19½	11⅝	CityIn pf B2		48	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
34⅝	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	7	45	27	26½	26⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		16	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
7	2⅝	CLC Am .24	8	20	5	5	5	
103½	66½	ClevCliff 3a	18	6	95¾	95½	95½—	1¼
28⅝	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	8	44	27⅝	27	27 —	⅝
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf12		z150	114	114	114	
10⅝	6⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	220	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8	3¼	CluetPea .30		99	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		47	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	CNA Finl	63	34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅝	4	CNAL pf2.10		[illegible]	4⅝	4⅝		
14⅝	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	62	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
20⅝	15⅛	CstSG pf1.83		26	19⅝	18½	19 +	⅜
93½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	236	87	85⅝	86⅝+	1⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	17	220	8⅛	7⅝	8 —	⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .40	12	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1½	Coleco Ind		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
34⅝	22	ColgPal .76	15	279	28½	27⅞	28½+	½
14⅝	4⅝	CollinAlk .56	26	61	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
41⅝	24⅝	ColPenn .40	13	30	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛+	⅜
22⅝	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	6	42	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
35⅞	23¾	Coltind 2	3	74	25¼	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
54⅝	41⅝	Colt pf4.25		3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+	⅝
21	16¼	Colt pf1.60		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
28⅝	22	ColGas 2.06	7	40	23⅝	22	23	
56⅝	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		3	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	½
54½	50⅝	ColGs pf5.48		5	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Colum Pict	9	156	6⅝	5⅞	6 +	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	ColuSOh 2	6	67	22½	22⅛	22⅝	
101	95	CoSO pf10.52		z150	100	99	99 —	2
5	1½	Colwel Mtg		9	14	1½	1½—	⅛
16⅝	5	Combd Com	6	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
37⅝	29⅝	CombE 1.50	10	100	35¼	34⅝	35 +	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30¾	22⅝	ComwE 2.20	11	66	30¼	30	30⅛+	⅛
30½	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		7	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅛
23¼	19	ComwE pf2		1	22½	22½	22½+	¼
22⅝	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20	16½	ComE pf1.42		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t		123	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
27⅝	9⅝	Compugrp	7	7	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	Comput Scl	11	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
46½	28⅝	Comsat 1	7	118	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
10½	3¼	ConAgr .43t	3	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
39	18⅝	ConsM 1.20a	6	44	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝+	1⅝
13¾	4½	Congoim .40	23	85	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
16⅝	10¼	ConnM 1.60	9	23	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
27¼	10⅝	Conrac .70	10	37	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
14½	7½	ConEd 1.20a	3	415	12½	12	12¼+	¼
60⅝	47½	ConEd pf6		7	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝+	⅝
49⅝	36⅝	ConEd pf5		11	40	40	40⅝+	⅜
43½	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z120	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	ConFds 1.36	66	168	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
56⅝	43⅝	ConF pf4.50		2	55⅝	55	55⅝+	⅝
19⅝	9⅝	ConFrgt .70	14	43	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	12	25½	25½	25½	
106½	103	CnG pf10.96		z5500	105½	105⅝	105⅝+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	8	146	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
67⅝	35	CnPw pf7.76		z10	68	68	68 +	⅜
72	52	CnPw pf7.72		z380	68	68	68 +	¼
76	47	ConPow pf6		5	73⅝	73	73⅝+	⅜
60	51⅝	CnPw pf5.50		22	60	59	60 +	⅜
42¼	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z420	42½	40⅝	42½+	1½
6⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin	24	106	5¼	5	5	
9½	5⅝	ContCop .50	[illegible]	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
43	32⅝	ContCp 2.60	11	66	39⅞	39½	39⅝+	⅛
45⅝	26⅝	ContlCp 2.32	5	30	32¼	31¾	32⅛+	1
16⅝	6⅝	ContlIP 1.26e		9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Contll Rlty		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
75	40⅝	ContlOil 2	8	238	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝—	¼
14⅝	10	ContlTele 1	9	106	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
23½	18⅝	Control Dat	19	276	19⅝	18⅝	19	
4⅝	1⅝	CookUn .30t		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
58⅝	23⅝	Cooplnd 1.44	8	163	45	44	44⅝—	
9⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab		26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
11½	7½	Copelnd .60	10	15	9½	9¼	9½+	¼
38⅝	16⅝	CopeRg .80a		10	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
42⅝	19⅝	Coppw 2.40b	5	68	41¼	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	Cordura Cp		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
55⅝	28⅞	CornG 1.72a	37	156	40½	40	40⅛+	⅝
4	1	Cousins Mtg		24	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
26⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	31	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.74	11	787	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	⅛
52½	26½	CraneCo 2	4	11	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
6	3⅝	CreditF .24	8	65	3⅝	3⅝	3½—	⅛
26⅝	14⅝	CrockN 1.66	6	50	22⅝	21½	22⅛+	⅛
38	33	CrocN pf3wl		14	36½	36	36 +	⅛
11⅝	7	CrompK .80	7	24	10	9½	10 +	⅝
22⅝	12½	CroutHn .80	8	5	20½	20½	20½	
56⅝	46⅝	CroHl pf3.35		1	52	52	52 —	⅝
23⅝	14⅝	Crown Cork	7	28	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
40⅝	24⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	14	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝+	⅛
19⅝	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	10	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10⅝	5½	Culligan .40	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	CumEng 1a	13	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12	9⅝	CurInc 1.08e		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15½	5½	CurtlsWr .40	7	94	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
28¼	15⅝	CurtlsWrA 2		1	24	24	24 —	¼
33½	18	CotlerH 1.60	7	23	29¼	28⅝	29 +	⅜
24⅝	15	CyclopsCp 1	45	7	16	16	16	
31⅝	21½	Cyprus 1.40	7	16	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
		D						
17½	8⅝	Damon .20	34	294	9⅝	9	9⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	DanRiv .10p		16	6	6	6	
38⅝	15½	DanaCp 1.44	9	194	36⅝	35	35½+	1⅝
29⅛	12½	DartInd .64	10	45	28⅝	28	28½+	⅝
34	20½	DartInd pf2		8	32½	32¼	32½+	⅜
39	8⅝	Data Genl	25	180	38	35⅝	37½+	1⅝
14¼	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27	6½	DaytHud .72	14	45	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅝
17⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	6	24	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
111	102	DPL pf12.50		z20	109	109	109	
13⅝	5⅝	DeanW .50a	4	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
50¼	34½	Deere 1.90	8	293	50⅝	49⅝	50¼+	1¼
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	91	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
27⅝	28⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	30	26⅝	26	26	
41⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	21	133	33⅝	33	33¼+	⅝
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	3½	Deltona Crp		5	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	DennMfg 1	6	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
20⅝	6⅝	Dennys .32a	12	23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
39¼	23	Dentsply .80	19	28	33⅞	33¼	33⅝+	⅝
16⅝	5¼	Deseret .25	15	36	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
10	5⅝	DeSotoIn .40		5	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	DetEdls 1.45	8	106	13½	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z200	81½	81	81½+	1½
67¼	50½	Det E pf7.45		z400	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝—	
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z100	64	64	64 +	1
25	22¼	Det E pf2.75		8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
15⅞	7⅝	Dexter .36	9	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅝
11⅛	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	5	33	9½	9⅝	9½—	⅛
36	24⅝	DiamInt 2	8	64	36	35⅝	35⅝	
58	31⅝	DiamSh 1.80	8	369	57¼	56⅝	56⅞+	½
65½	37	Dia Sh pfC 2		5	65	64½	65 +	½
26½	14	Dia pfD1.20		605	26⅛	25⅝	26¼+	½
14	6½	DickAB .40	10	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11¼	7	Dictaphn .60	10	30	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
17	9⅝	Diebold .40b	9	27	10½	10¼	10¼+	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	DiG-org .03p		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
135¾	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	32	300	134⅝	131¼	133¾+	2½
8⅝	4⅝	Dillngm .40	5	19	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
33⅝	26½	DillonCo .96	14	7	31¼	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
55⅝	21¼	Disney 12b	26	605	51⅝	50½	50⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5	Disston 12	6	16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1½	Diversid In		35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¼	1	DivMtg .88e		35	1⅛	1	1	
15⅝	7	DrPepr .36	21	32	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
56½	34¼	DomeM .80a	12	10	34⅝	34	34—	⅝
4⅝	1⅝	DonLuf Jen		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	17¼	Donnelly .60	11	119	20⅝	20	20	
16⅝	6⅝	DorOliv .20e	6	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Dorsey .10	7	756	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
94⅝	53⅝	DowCh 1.60	15	160	91⅞	90⅝	91½	
5⅝	3	DPF Inc	47	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
44⅝	26⅝	Dravo 1.80	8	6	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	
70⅝	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	8	108	57⅝	55⅝	57 +	1⅝
18⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Dreyfus .40a	6	27	7	7	7	
18⅝	10¼	Duk Pw 1.40	10	211	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z20	85	85	85	
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z20	80⅝	80½	80½—	1
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z220	76½	75½	75½+	¼
27	24	Duke pf2.69		14	27	26⅞	27 +	¼
30⅝	18⅝	DunBrad 1	18	328	28	27⅝	28	
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
133½	87½	duPont 4.75a	39	239	126	124½	126 +	1⅝
50	43¼	duPnt pf3.50		1	47	47	47	
17⅞	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	43	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
28⅝	24	DuqL pf2.75		z710	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	7	22	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
		E						
35	8⅛	E Systems 1	8	45	23⅝	23	23¼+	¼
26¼	14⅝	EagIP 1.04b	7	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
15⅝	7¼	EscoCp .50	7	34	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
6⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin		116	4⅝	3⅞	4 —	⅛
33	19¼	EastGsF .80	5	193	19⅞	19¼	19¾+	⅜
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	7	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	27	676	105⅝	103¾	105 +	1⅜
29½	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	9	64	29	28⅝	29 +	⅜
30	17⅝	Echlin .42	16	50	20¼	20	20¼	
28½	14⅝	EckrdJK .36	19	171	25⅝	24⅝	25¼+	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Ecld NC .28	11	59	16½	15⅝	16⅛—	⅛
47¾	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	10	10	47¼	47¼	47¼+	¼
19⅝	10	EG&G .14	14	31	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assoc	12	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29	11¼	EDS .50a	11	19	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	El Mem Mg		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅝	4⅝	EMM pf.75k		10	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
18⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	18	8	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅝
7	2⅝	Elixir Ind	15	3	4	4	4	
13⅝	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	7	101	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
37	19⅝	ElttraCp 1.60	7	11	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝+	⅜
40¼	23½	EmerEl .75	20	50	35¼	34⅝	35¼	⅝
32	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	28	35	43⅝	43	43 —	⅛
11⅝	8	Emeryln .40	1	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
24⅝	9⅝	Emhart 1.30	6	53	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	EMI Lt .18e	14	12	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	13	13½	13	13½+	⅝
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
34	14⅝	EnglhdM .80	5	33	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
7	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅝	21½	Enserch 1.60	6	250	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
28½	14½	Enlex 1.20b	7	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
27½	8⅝	Envirotech	10	31	19	18½	18½—	⅝
12	8½	Equimrk .88	5	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
30⅝	21½	EquitGs 2.40	5	3	29⅝	29	29⅝	
20⅝	11½	EqutLf 2.04e	8	28	16	15⅝	15⅝	
37¼	27¼	Esmark 1.52	6	35	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜
5⅛	3⅝	Esquire .32	6	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅝	3⅝	Esterline .32	10	15	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
37½	23½	Ethyl 1.30	4	17	26½	26¼	26½+	½
49¼	34½	Ethyl pf2.40		5	36½	36¼	36⅝+	½
7¼	2⅝	Evans Prod		35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
17	10	ExCellO 1	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
21	16	Exclsr 1.68a		1	20	20	20	
94	65	Exxon 5.30e	8	543	87½	87	87⅝+	⅜
		F						
7⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	11	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	
68¼	17	FairCam .80	18	22	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝+	⅞
9½	4⅝	FairInd .30	9	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	8	FairmtF .68	8	20	13½	13	13½+	½
16¼	10½	Fairmt pf1		1	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	18	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	FarWst Fnl		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg		33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
6⅝	2⅝	Fedders Cp		99	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
22⅝	9¼	FedriCo 1.40	5	4	21	21	21 +	¼
19⅝	12	FedMogul 1	50	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅝	12	FedNM .60	7	301	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
27⅝	15¼	FedPap 1.50	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
18	12⅝	FPap pf1.20		1	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
11	3⅝	FedSignl .40	5	1	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
55½	25⅝	FedDSt 1.24	18	186	53⅝	53¼	53⅝+	⅛
27⅝	15⅝	FerroCp 1	7	10	22½	22¼	22¼+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Fibrebd .30p		18	8	7⅝	8	
32¼	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	5	15	26⅝	26	26 —	⅝
15⅝	7⅝	FieldcrMll 1	19	26	16	15⅝	16 +	⅝
12	6⅝	FiltrolCp .60	5	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15¼	9¼	FinSanB .20	6	5	10½	10½	10½	
12⅝	7⅝	FinlFed .52t	4	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23¼	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	9	210	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
16⅝	9¼	FstChar .61t	8	52	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
27¼	15⅝	FstChic .96	6	56	16⅝	16½	16¼+	⅛
45⅞	34	FstInBn 1.10	11	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
19⅝	11	FstMiss .36	3	24	11½	11⅝	11⅝	
32⅝	21¼	FstNBo 1.88	6	11	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
24⅝	18½	FstNStBn 2	6	7	20¼	20	20 —	½
12⅝	13⅝	FstPa 1.32	3	24	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
5⅛	1½	FPaMt 1.47e		27	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
6	3⅝	FstVaBk .45	7	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
20⅝	11⅝	FWisCp 1.26	6	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅝
31	19⅝	FischM 1.10	6	15	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	FishFds .40	6	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FishrSci .30	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	FleetEnt .24	23	51	18¼	17⅝	18 —	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Fleming .80	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
13½	6⅝	FlexiVan .20	7	66	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅝	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	12	15¼	14½	15¼+	½
16⅝	8½	FlaGas .90	5	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
26⅝	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	7	146	26	25⅝	25⅝	
27	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	8	199	26	25⅝	26	
26⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	4	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
49	15	FluorCp .40	14	250	36	35¼	35⅝+	1⅛
115½	55	Fluor pfB 3		1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝+	½
19	10⅞	FMC 1	6	369	19⅝	19	19⅝+	½
32	25	FMC pf2.25		8	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛+	⅝
6⅝	4	Fd Fair .20		6	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
10	5½	FooteCB .80	6	2	10	10	10	
43	32⅝	FordM 2.40	30	340	43¼	42⅝	42⅞+	⅝
14⅝	10½	ForMcK .92	5	51	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
25	19⅝	FMK pf1.80		5	23	22⅝	23	
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
33⅝	13⅝	FtHowP .40	14	48	34	33	33 —	⅝
34	15½	FostWh 1.10	6	27	21½	21¼	21⅝—	¼
41⅝	23	Foxboro .80	8	25	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
32¼	13⅝	FrnklnM .30	14	52	28⅝	28	28¼+	⅜
31⅝	20⅝	FreepM 1.60	6	40	21½	21	21½+	½
25⅝	14	Frueht 1.80	9	32	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅛
7¼	3¼	Fuqua Ind		84	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
		G						
9½	2¼	Gable Ind		13	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2½	7-16	GAC Corp		18	9-16	½	½—	1-16
13¼	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	69	10½	10¼	10¼+	⅛
18⅝	13	GAF pf1.20		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
35½	23⅝	GATX 1.80	7	20	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
25⅝	19¼	GamSk 1.40	5	2	21⅝	21½	21½+	⅛
39⅝	23	Gannett .60	21	4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝+	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	GardDen .76	12	23	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	GarrInkl .96	8	5	13⅝	13¼	13¼+	¼
24⅝	11½	Garlock .96	7	5	21½	21¼	21½	
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	7	13	12⅝	11⅞	12¼+	⅛
5	1⅛	Gateway In	16	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
8⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	9	19	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
11¼	5⅝	Gemini Cap		2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13⅝	11	Geminiln 1a		15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	GnAInv .24e		11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
43⅝	31⅝	GnAOil .80b	11	33	39⅝	38	38 —	2
11⅝	7⅝	GenBanc .80	14	11	9	9	9	
12⅝	7¼	GnCable .72	6	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	7	14⅝	14⅝	14¼+	⅛
24	7⅝	G Cinma .54	8	51	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Gen Develpt	3	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
56¼	19	Gen Dynam	6	176	40	39⅝	40 +	⅜
52⅝	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	16	287	48⅝	47½	47⅝+	⅝
29⅝	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	12	395	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12½	GnGth 1.22a	15	4	15½	15	15½+	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	GenHost .50	2	8	11½	11⅝	11½+	⅛
14¼	5	Gen Instru	11	178	8⅛	7½	7⅝—	
31½	24½	GnInstr pf3		4	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
20	6⅝	GenMed .20	10	21	16⅝	16	16¼+	¼
30½	27⅝	GnMills n.68	18	329	29⅝	28⅝	29 +	⅜
58⅝	31⅝	GnMot 2.65e	14	1315	57	56	56⅝+	⅝
51⅝	45⅝	GMot pf3.75		1	50	50	50 —	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	GnPort .30p		171	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
17½	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	7	233	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
11¼	5⅝	GenRefr .40	4	1	7½	7½	7½—	
42⅝	27⅝	GnSignal .84	12	14	36⅝	36¼	36⅝—	⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel	4	6	3	3	3	
26	16⅝	G TelEl 1.60	9	287	24⅝	23⅝	24¼+	¼
33½	25⅝	GTIEl pf2.50		3	30½	30½	30½	
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z150	14½	14⅝	14½+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	64	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Genesco Inc		72	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
19⅝	15	Genster 1.20	5	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	20	177	35	34	34½—	⅝
45	25⅝	GaPac .80b	18	179	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
27½	12½	Gerber 1.10	11	41	27½	27	27½+	⅜
198½	127½	GettyOil 2e	12	47	168½	166½	166½—	2⅛
18	16⅝	GettO pf1.20		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅝	4	GF Bus .32a	25	5	4	4	4 —	⅛
14¼	10	GianPCem 1	11	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	
12½	7⅝	GibrFin .58t	5	29	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3	GiddLew .40	3	30	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅝	21¾	Gillette 1.50	12	95	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	14	132	12	11½	11⅝	
10¼	4⅝	Gleason Wk		22	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Global Mar	6	191	8½	8¼	8⅝	
27⅝	12¼	GlobeUn 1	7	19	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
11⅝	11	GoldWFin n	6	388	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
13	12⅝	GoldW pf wl		52	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
28¼	3⅝	Goodrh 1.12	8	288	16⅝	16½	16½	
22	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	203	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	¼
15⅝	6½	GorJwlA .32	7	513	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	
30⅝	16	Gouldin 1.20	8	43	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		24	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
25⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.70	5	74	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
29⅝	17¼	Grainger .30	27	42	26	25	26 +	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	GrandUn .80	12	88	16¼	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
27	13¼	Granitv 1.60	6	78	28⅝	26⅝	28⅛+	1⅛
13⅝	6⅝	GrayDrg .50	5	132	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	⅝
13⅝	7½	GtAtlPac		97	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	5	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
42½	28⅝	GtNorN 1.88	6	25	41½	41⅝	41½	
19	10⅝	GtWnFin .44	8	56	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
46⅝	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅜
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88		1	20	20	20	
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	8	32	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅜
29½	22¼	GrGt pf1.76		24	24	24	24 +	½
15¼	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	111	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
20	10	Grumm .60	4	33	13½	12⅝	12⅝—	⅝
12	6¼	Guardin .20	9	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1	Guard Mtg		30	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GlfLfHld .56	7	157	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4	1¼	GulfMtg Rlt		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
23½	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	6	412	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
25⅝	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	3	53	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
40¼	17	GIfR pfA.20		1	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
31¼	15½	GfR pfB1.30		1	18½	18½	18½—	¼
14⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	51	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	GlfWInd .60	5	618	21½	20⅝	21½+	⅜
4⅝	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		173	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
77½	45	GlfW pf3.87		5	75	73⅝	75 +	⅜
34½	32⅝	GlfWn pf wl		150	34¼	34¼	34¼+	⅝
6¼	1⅝	Gulton Ind	8	47	3⅛	3	3	
		H						
19⅝	18½	HallFB .50	12	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
17½	11	HallPrt .80a	5	2	13	13	13	
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	13	153	136⅝	134⅝	135⅝+	1⅝
17½	12½	HamrIP 1.20	5	25	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
5½	3⅝	Hammond	6	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8	3⅛	Handlem .40	7	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
30½	20¼	HandyHar 1	4	7	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6¼	HanesCp .76		169	16⅝	15⅝	16 +	⅝
49⅝	24½	Hanna 1.60	9	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	¼
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.28	11	12	26⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
8	3	Hardees	9	15	6	5⅝	6 —	⅛
32⅝	22	Harnisf 1.20	5	18	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
19⅝	8	Harrah .26a	9	70	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
31⅝	14½	Harris 1.20	40	54	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅝
18⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	
10¼	5½	HartSMx .60	9	347	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
19⅝	6¼	HarteHk .30	10	6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	¼
17¼	14⅝	HattSe 1.44e		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
25⅝	16½	HawilEl 1.76	6	6	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	¼
12	7⅛	HayesAlb 1	8	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Hazeltine		8	3⅝	3½	3½	
19⅝	5⅝	Hecks .12	9	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅝	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	19	22	16	15⅝	16	
13⅝	6⅝	Heilem .48e	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
57	36½	HeinzH 1.28	13	19	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝—	½
8	2⅝	Helene Curt	7	233	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅝
31½	21	HellerInt .84	10	124	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
44⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	8	9	31	30⅝	31 +	¼
7⅝	1¼	HemIsp Cap		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34⅝	21½	Hercules .80	50	115	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	HershyFd 1	8	38	19⅝	18⅝	19 +	⅝
27⅝	20⅝	Hesston .80	4	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
30⅝	24⅝	Hestn pf1.60		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
30⅝	20½	Heubln 1.10	15	88	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
120½	56⅝	HewltPk .30	31	107	102⅝	100	101⅝+	1⅝
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
25	12¼	Hillenbd .68	7	28	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
32¼	11¾	Hilton Htl 1	14	122	34	31⅞	33⅝+	1⅝
4⅝	2¼	HMW Ind	4	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
26½	11½	Hobart .80	12	17	21	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
15⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn	11	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	Holiday .35	11	240	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
23	11⅝	HildyA 1.70t		1	22½	22½	22½+	⅜
33⅝	22½	HollySug 3a	2	20	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	
55⅝	32⅝	Homestk 1a	15	141	36⅝	36	36⅛+	⅛
40½	28⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	486	34⅝	34	34½+	⅝
23½	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	7	13	22	21½	21½+	⅛
4½	1⅝	Horizon Cp		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	7⅝	HospAff .60t	7	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .24	11	5	23	22⅝	23 +	⅝
12½	5⅝	Hostintl .36	9	61	12½	12	12 +	⅛
10⅝	7½	Houdail .80a	5	15	9½	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6	HougMif .60	6	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
12	3⅝	HousFab .20	14	110	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	
34	25½	HouF pf2.50		9	3¼	31	31⅛+	1
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		5	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅝
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	9	261	22⅝	22½	22½	
60⅝	27½	HousNGas 1	12	87	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝+	⅝
15½	4½	HowJohn .24	13	236	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.60	7	45	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	7	10	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
8	3	HughHat .40	24	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
50½	36⅝	HughsTl .40	12	207	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅝
14⅝	4⅝	Humana	8	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	HuntCh .30	17	185	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	4	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Huyck .40	18	7	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
9⅝	4½	Hydromtl .24	6	25	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	½
		I						
16⅝	10⅝	ICInds 1.30	7	46	16	15⅝	15⅝	
76¼	62	ICInds pf6		4	73½	73½	73½	
36⅝	27⅝	ICInd pf2.50		8	34⅝	34	34⅝+	⅝
6⅛	1⅝	ICN Pharm		64	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	10	16	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
9	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	64	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
17¼	2⅛	IDS Rlt .71p		33	2⅝	2¼	2⅝—	⅛
26½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	42	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
28	23½	IllPow pf2.35		z100	25	25	25 +	1
28¼	17	ITW .50	16	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	¼
11⅝	7½	ImplCpA .20	5	186	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	½
40⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	12	39	35¼	34⅝	35¼+	⅝
18⅝	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		59	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Income Cap		1	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7½	IncCCu .93e		23	9	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	IndianGas 2	8	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
22	13	IndpIPL 1.82	9	79	21	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
17½	10	IndiNat 1.20	18	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅝
9¼	5½	Inexco Oil		62	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
84⅝	61¼	IngerR 2.48	10	142	66⅝	65⅝	66¼+	⅝
44⅝	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	7	17	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	
45	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	7	130	38¼	37⅝	37⅝—	⅝
8⅝	5¼	Inmont .44	6	138	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	½
9⅝	5⅝	Insilco .70	6	74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	10½	Inall pfA1.25		34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
40½	22	InspCop .80	49	6	22	22	22	
3⅝	1	Instlt InvTr		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Interon .32	7	35	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
38⅝	18⅝	Interco 1.46	8	348	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	½
6⅝	3⅝	Intercil Div	3	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
26½	24⅝	Intrlkelnc 2	4	28	25⅝	25¼	25½—	⅛
227⅝	157¼	IBM 7	18	501	219⅝	217	218⅝+	2⅛
35⅝	22⅝	IntFlav .30b	34	51	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
30½	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	4	73	24½	24¼	24¼	
13⅝	6½	IntHold .68e		11	12⅝	12½	12½	
48½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	145	36½	36	36⅝+	¼
49	42	IntMinr pf4		1	46¼	46⅝	46⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Int Mining	6	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
29½	21⅝	INNick 1.40a	8	85	25	24½	24⅝+	⅝
61½	34⅝	IntPaper 2	12	129	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝—	
9⅝	3⅝	IntRectif 15		28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	6	294	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅝
76⅝	45	IntTT pfE4		z110	63½	63¼	63½+	1
49½	32¼	IntTT pfH4		1	44½	44½	44½+	½
57	34⅝	ITT pfI4.50		4	46⅝	46¼	46⅛—	⅛
45	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
44⅝	32⅝	IntTT pfK4		15	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝+	⅝
30⅝	21	ITT pfN2.25		20	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅝
24	11⅝	Intrpce 1.30	7	18	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	⅛
65½	47⅝	Intrpce pf5		5	64	64	64 +	½
19	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	IntrsPw 1.40	8	17	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
5⅝	3	IntrstUn .24	5	15	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅛
34⅝	12⅝	Iowa Beef	4	34	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Iowa El 1.30	13	11	13¼	13½	13¼+	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.56	6	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
21⅝	16⅝	IowaPw 1.84	7	369	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	IowaPS 1.60	6	3	17	17	17 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Ipco Hosp	13	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
21⅝	13⅝	ITE Imp .80	7	39	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
14⅝	5⅝	Itek Corp		23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
9⅝	3⅝	ItelCp .05e	5	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
56⅝	38½	ITTSvc pf4		1	50½	50½	50½—	4
13⅝	8½	IU Intl .85	4	199	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
		J						
13½	8	JamesF .68	9	27	12	12	12	
16⅝	9½	Janizen .70	6	7	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
11½	5⅝	JapanF .93e		30	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
38⅝	26¼	JeffPilot .72	13	64	31⅝	30⅝	31¼+	⅝
75	58	JerCe pfB.12		z50	72	72	72 +	1½
73	60	JerCen pf8		z70	69	69	69 +	1
25⅝	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	9	39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Jewelcor		178	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅛
44	22¾	JimWalter 1	8	61	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅝
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
17⅝	14	JHenS 1.50e		12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
21⅝	18	JHanI 1.88e		2	20¼	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
26⅝	19	JhnMan 1.20	12	71	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
99⅝	72⅝	JohnJn .80a	30	120	91⅝	90⅝	91⅛+	⅝
15½	8	JohnCon .80	8	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
15	5	JonLogn .40	21	138	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝+	⅝
24⅝	11½	Jostens 1b	9	25	22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅝
90	42⅝	JoyMfg 1.80	10	80	63	62⅝	63 +	⅛
36⅝	30½	JoyMfg wl		20	31⅝	31½	31⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1½	Justice Mtg		23	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
		K						
[illegible]	[illegible]	KaisrAl 1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		KaisCem .50						
[illegible]		KaiCe pf2						
[illegible]		KaneMill .24						
[illegible]		KCtyPL 2.28						
[illegible]		KC Southn 1r						
[illegible]		KanGEl 1.60						
[illegible]		KanNeb 1.32						
[illegible]		KanPLt 1.52						
[illegible]		Katy Ind						
[illegible]		KaufBd .04p						
[illegible]		Kawecki .40						
[illegible]		KeaneCo .20						
[illegible]		Keller .28						
[illegible]		Kellogg .76						
[illegible]		Kelwood						
[illegible]		Kennmt 1.68						
[illegible]		Kenmnl wl						
[illegible]		Kennecott 1						
[illegible]		KyUtil 1.30						
[illegible]		KerrMcGe						
[illegible]		KeystCon 1a						
[illegible]		Kidde .80						
[illegible]		KimbCl 1.60						
[illegible]		KingDSt						
[illegible]		KirschCo .90						
[illegible]		KLM Airlin						
[illegible]		KoehRld .54						
[illegible]		Koehring						
[illegible]		Koppers 1.40						
[illegible]		Koracorp Ind						
[illegible]		Kraftco 1.92						
[illegible]		Kresge .24						
[illegible]		Kroehler .80						
[illegible]		Kroger 1.36						
		L						
[illegible]		LacGas 1.60						
[illegible]		LamSess 1b						
[illegible]		LaneBry .72						
[illegible]		LearSieg .32						
[illegible]		LearS pf2.25						
[illegible]		Leaseway .70						
[illegible]		LeedsN .50						
[illegible]		Leesona .50						
[illegible]		LehPCt .80						
[illegible]		LehVal Ind						
[illegible]		LV In pf1.50						
[illegible]		Lehmn .72e						
[illegible]		Lennar Crp						
[illegible]		Lenox .72						
[illegible]		LevFd Cap						
[illegible]		LeviStra .44						
[illegible]		Levitz Furn						
[illegible]		LOF 1.10						
[illegible]		LOF pf4.75						
[illegible]		LibrtyCp .40						
[illegible]		Liberty Loan						
[illegible]		LibrtyLn pf						
[illegible]		LiggMy 2.50						
[illegible]		LillyEli 1.10						
[illegible]		LincNat 1.60						
[illegible]		LincNt pf3						
[illegible]		LincPl 1.74a						
[illegible]		Lionel Corp						
[illegible]		Littonin .18t						
[illegible]		Litton pfc pf						
[illegible]		Litton pfB 2						
[illegible]		LMI Inv						
[illegible]		Lockhd Airc						
[illegible]		Loews 1.20						
[illegible]		LomeFin .40						
[illegible]		LomN 2.60e						
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[illegible]		LoneStInd 1						
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[illegible]		LIL pf .72						
[illegible]		LIL pf 8.30						
[illegible]		LongDrg .80						
[illegible]		Loral Corp						
[illegible]		LaLand 1.32						
[illegible]		LaPacif .20						
[illegible]		LouisGs 1.88						
[illegible]		Lowenst .40						
[illegible]		LTVCorp						
[illegible]		LTV A 3.40t						
[illegible]		LTVCo pf5						
[illegible]		Lubrizol 1						
[illegible]		LuckStr .64b						
[illegible]		Ludlow .72						
[illegible]		LukenSt 1.60						
[illegible]		LykeYng 1e						
[illegible]		Lykes pf2.50						
[illegible]		LynCSys .20						
		M						
[illegible]		MacAF .60b						
[illegible]		MacDonal						
[illegible]		Macke .30						
[illegible]		Macm II .25						
[illegible]		Macml pf1.20						
[illegible]		Macy 1.10						
[illegible]		MadisFd .60						
[illegible]		MadSq Gar						
[illegible]		MagicCf .32						
[illegible]		Mallory 1						
[illegible]		MalHyde .56						
[illegible]		Manhat Ind						
[illegible]		Manpwr .88						
[illegible]		MfrHan 1.72						
[illegible]		MAPCO .70						
[illegible]		Marathn Mf						
[illegible]		MarO 1.60e						
[illegible]		Marcor 1						
[illegible]		Maramr .80						
[illegible]		MarMid 1.60						
[illegible]		MarionL .32						
[illegible]		Marley .40						
[illegible]		MarqHe .40						
[illegible]		Marriot .37t						
[illegible]		MrshMc 1.80						
[illegible]		MarshF .24						
[illegible]		MartMa 1.30						
[illegible]		MrMdCup .54						
[illegible]		MascoCp .36						
[illegible]		Masonite .54						
[illegible]		MasseyFer 1						
[illegible]		MasMt 1.19e						
[illegible]		MasCp 1.60						
[illegible]		Masin .03e						
[illegible]		MatsuE .38e						
[illegible]		MayDSt 1.60						
[illegible]		MayerOsc 1						
[illegible]		MaysJ .36p						
[illegible]		Maytg 1.30a						
[illegible]		MBPXL .20e						
[illegible]		MCA Inc 1						
[illegible]		McCord 1						
[illegible]		McCrory Cp						
[illegible]		McDerm .88						
[illegible]		McDonalds						
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[illegible]		McGEd 1.20						
[illegible]		McGrwH .56						
[illegible]		M GH pf1.20						
[illegible]		McKeeCo 1a						
[illegible]		McLean .80						
[illegible]		McLouth 1.60						
[illegible]		McNeil .80						
[illegible]		MeadCp 1.20						
[illegible]		Medusa 1.40						
[illegible]		MEI Cp						
[illegible]		MelvlSr .48						
[illegible]		Menasc .20r						
[illegible]		MercStr .80						
[illegible]		Merck 1.40						
[illegible]		MerrLyn .60						
[illegible]		MesaPet .05						
[illegible]		MesP pf1.60						
[illegible]		Mesabi 1.20e						
[illegible]		MGM .75e						
[illegible]		Metrom .60						
[illegible]		MetE pf3.90						
[illegible]		MGIC In .10						
[illegible]		MichGs 1.10						
[illegible]		MiTube 1.20						
[illegible]		MWI pf2.67						
[illegible]		Microdot .60						
[illegible]		Micrw .79t						
[illegible]		MidCTl 1.08						
[illegible]		MidSUt 1.26						
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[illegible]		MidldRoss 1						
[illegible]		MilesLb 1.28						
[illegible]		MillBrd .36a						
[illegible]		MinMM 1.35						
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[illegible]		MirroAl .96						
[illegible]		MisnEq .28						
[illegible]		MissRiv 1.20						
[illegible]		MoPac pf1						
[illegible]		MoPlCe 1.40						
[illegible]		MoPSv .84b						
[illegible]		MobilOl 3.40						
[illegible]		Mobile Hom						
[illegible]		Mohasco .60						
[illegible]		MohkData						
[illegible]		MohkRub 1						
[illegible]		Molycrp .60						
[illegible]		Moly pf2.50						
[illegible]		Monogr .20						
[illegible]		MonrEq .20						
[illegible]		Monsan 2.80						
[illegible]		Mons pf2.75						
[illegible]		MonDU 2.08						
[illegible]		MonPw 1.80						
[illegible]		MonSt 1.80a						
[illegible]		MONY .70e						
[illegible]		MooreMc wl						
[illegible]		Morgan 1.80						
[illegible]		MorrsKn .88						
[illegible]		MorseEl Pd						
[illegible]		MorseSh .20						
[illegible]		MtgeTr Am						
[illegible]		MorNor .88						
[illegible]		Motorola .70						
[illegible]		MtFuel 1.48						
[illegible]		MtStTel 1.32						
[illegible]		Munford .36						
[illegible]		Munsi pf.40						
[illegible]		Munsng 1.08						
[illegible]		MurphC 1.20						
[illegible]		MurphOil .80						
[illegible]		MurryOh 1						
[illegible]		MutlOm 1.32						
[illegible]		Myersl .40						
		N						
[illegible]		Nabisco 2.30						
[illegible]		NalcoCh .72						
[illegible]		NarcoSci .40						
[illegible]		NashuaC .40						
[illegible]		NatAirl .90						
[illegible]		N Avia .49e						
[illegible]		NatCan .50						
[illegible]		N Chem .32						
[illegible]		NatCityL .80						
[illegible]		NatDet 2.72						
[illegible]		NatDist 1.20						
[illegible]		NatFuel 2.06						
[illegible]		NatGyp 1.05						
[illegible]		Nat Homes						
[illegible]		NatInd .30						
[illegible]		NatInd pf1.40						
[illegible]		NtInd pf1.25						
[illegible]		Nt MedCare						
[illegible]		Nat Semicn						
[illegible]		NatServIn .24						
[illegible]		N Stand .30						
[illegible]		N Starch .58						

(Continued on next page.)

American Express International Banking Corporation

a wholly owned subsidiary of American Express Company

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	September 30, 1975*	December 31, 1974
Cash and due from banks	$ 251,711,000	$ 282,427,000
Time deposits	284,499,000	294,976,000
Investment securities—at cost	388,138,000	441,076,000
Loans and discounts	1,423,620,000	1,236,689,000
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	72,373,000	74,123,000
Land, buildings and equipment—at cost, less reserves	12,009,000	14,589,000
Customers' acceptance liability	79,096,000	105,549,000
Other assets	45,262,000	29,928,000
	$2,556,708,000	$2,479,537,000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Customers' Deposits and Credit Balances:		
Demand	$ 733,688,000	$ 664,919,000
Time	1,256,051,000	1,196,559,000
Total	1,989,739,000	1,861,478,000
Special deposit liability to U.S. Government	35,000,000	35,000,000
Deposits of American Express Company and subsidiaries	96,227,000	58,001,000
Drafts outstanding	49,700,000	48,313,000
Acceptances outstanding	79,527,000	109,723,000
Accounts payable	65,588,000	96,837,000
Other liabilities	73,505,000	120,426,000
	$2,389,286,000	$2,329,778,000
Reserve for losses on loans and discounts	35,398,000	31,200,000
Shareholders' Equity:		
Capital Stock:		
Preferred—5% cumulative—authorized and outstanding 25,000 shares of $1,000 par value	25,000,000	25,000,000
Common—authorized and outstanding 60,000 shares of $100 par value	6,000,000	6,000,000
Capital surplus	7,205,000	7,205,000
Retained earnings	93,819,000	80,354,000
Total shareholders' equity	132,024,000	118,559,000
	$2,556,708,000	$2,479,537,000

*September 30, 1975 balances unaudited.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HOWARD L. CLARK Chairman of the Board, American Express International Banking Corporation; Chairman of the Board, American Express Company

RICHARD M. BLISS President, American Express International Banking Corporation

HOYT AMMIDON Trustee and former Chairman of the Board, United States Trust Company of New York

ANNE ARMSTRONG Former Counsellor to the President of the United States and a member of the Cabinet

BROOKS BANKER Executive Vice President, American Express Company

RICHARD F. BLANCHARD Executive Vice President, American Express Company

MAGNUS R. BOHM Vice Chairman, General Foods Corp.

CHARLES A. COOMBS Former Senior Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

ROBERT G. COWAN Director and former Chairman of the Board, Midlantic National Bank

EDWIN D. ETHERINGTON Director of various corporations and Counsel to Reid & Riege

HENRY H. HENLEY, JR. President and Chief Executive Officer, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

ERNEST J. LOEBBECKE Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, The TI Corporation (of California)

ROGER H. MORLEY Vice Chairman, American Express Company

RALPH OWEN Former President, Equitable Securities, Morton & Co. Incorporated

JAMES D. ROBINSON, III President, American Express Company

ROBERT V. ROOSA Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

WHITNEY STONE Chairman of the Executive Committee, Stone & Webster, Inc.

MARTHA R. WALLACE Executive Director and Vice President of The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.

RAWLEIGH WARNER, JR. Chairman of the Board, Mobil Oil Corporation

EUGENE R. BLACK Advisor to the Board of Directors

AMERICAN EXPRESS

International Banking Corporation

provides businesses, financial institutions, governments and individuals with a wide choice of international financial services, including short term working capital and trade finance, term and project finance, foreign exchange, collection, deposit and money transfer services.

Branches and offices of subsidiaries are located in Amsterdam, Antibes, Athens, Basle, Bombay, Brussels, Cairo, Calcutta, Cannes, Chittagong, Cologne, Copenhagen, Dacca, Düsseldorf, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Grand Cayman, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Karachi, Kowloon, Lahore, Lausanne, London, Mestre, Milan, Monte Carlo, Munich, Naples, New Delhi, Nice, Okinawa, Paris, Piraeus, Rome, Salonica, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Venice, Vienna, Zurich. International Headquarters: 65 Broadway, New York, New York 10006

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 11

(Continued from preceding page.)

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 11, 1975

Total sales 917,840 shares

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter bank, insurance and industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Nov. 11, 1975

Market Summary

Nov. 11, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Ois Elev	392,700	44¼	+3¼
Pan A	147,000	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	141,800	56⅝	+1⅛
Asarco Inc	132,400	12⅛	+ ¼
Std Brands	131,800	35¼	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	111,900	23⅝	+ ⅛
Brrghs	99,600	76⅝	—2¼
Levitz Frnit	95,300	4⅝	+ ⅜
Avnet Inc	90,600	9	+ ⅜
WnCo NA	82,100	15½	+1
Lilly Eli	80,100	53⅝	+1
Polaroid	78,000	37½	+ ⅛
Searle GD	77,800	16⅝	+ ¼
Dorsey Cp	76,000	6⅛	+ ⅜
East Kodak	76,000	105	+1¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	14.64	14.91
Advances	870	638
Declines	483	763
Unchanged	457	455
Total issues	1810	1856
New 1975 highs	63	49
New 1975 lows	18	26

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HartzMt Cp	67,100	12	+ ⅛
Champ Ho	48,360	3⅜	+ ⅜
New Proc	42,900	13⅝	+1
Nat Patent	37,800	11⅜	
Syntex Corp	35,600	34⅝	+ ⅜
Craig Corp	32,300	9	+ ½
Milgo Elect	30,800	16¼	+1⅝
HoustOil M	30,500	31⅝	—1
TesoroP; wt	27,430	3⅝	+ ⅛
Brascan A	25,500	10¾	

Appro total stock sales	1,670,000
Stock sales year ago	2,213,935

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
84.15	83.62	84.15	+0.52

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	835.17	843.28	831.63	838.55	+ 3.07
20 Trn	169.41	170.85	168.59	170.03	+ 0.41
15 Util	82.53	83.05	82.06	82.57	
65 Stk	256.73	259.01	255.54	257.60	+ 0.73

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	101.25	99.75	100.67	+0.62
15 Railroads	38.01	37.56	37.89	+0.15
60 Utilities	43.76	43.07	43.48	+0.16
500 Stocks	90.47	89.04	89.87	+0.53

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.56	47.33	47.52	+0.29
Industrials	52.87	52.69	52.80	+0.34
Transportation	31.91	31.86	31.91	+0.12
Utilities	32.87	32.80	32.87	+0.15
Finance	45.02	44.80	45.02	+0.45

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 10	162,522	403,011	2,099
Nov. 7	166,051	361,135	1,620
Nov. 6	162,899	340,349	1,780
Nov. 5	167,085	341,787	*446
Nov. 4	129,161	283,056	1,744
Nov. 3	128,521	330,490	2,177

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Montreal Stocks

1211 Algoma	$ 25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
100 Asbestos	$ 19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
10372 Bank Mont	$ 16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
154 Can Cement	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	
100 Cdnint Pow	$ 14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
900 Fncl Col	145	145	145	
1500 Molson A	$ 17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅝
500 Molson B	$ 15½	14⅞	15⅛	+1
100 Power Cp	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
555 Price Co	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4524 Royal Bank	$ 31	30¾	31	+ ½
1422 RoyTrust A	$21	21	21	+ ¾
4000 Steinberg A	$ 18	18	18	
1255 Zellers	410	410	410	+5

Total sales 315,414 shares.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.68½	Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38½	.35
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.82	202.72
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	59-60	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	2.00	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	6.3-6.5	7.65-7.7
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.38	3.88½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	3.8½-3.9	3.6-4.0
Silver N.Y. oz	4.46	4.32
Gold N.Y. oz	144.50	—
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	—	886.20

* Nominal

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES Nov. 11, 1975

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Dec	144.00	145.10	143.80	144.00	144.80
Mar	146.40	147.50	146.20	146.40	147.30
Jun	150.00	150.50	149.30	149.50	150.60
Sep	153.70	153.70	152.20	152.20	153.80
Dec	156.00	156.00	155.30	155.30	155.60
Mar	—	—	—	160.00	160.00

Sales: Dec. 1,050; March 190; June 40; Sept. 2; Dec. 2; March 8.

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Dec	169.85	166	166.50-167	160.55-169.75
Mar	166.80	163	164.50-164.65	166.75-166.80
May	166	162.50	163.50-163.75	166.25-166.30
Aug	165	162	163-163.30	165.50-166
Oct	164	161.75	162.75-163	164.50-164.80
Dec	No trade		161-163	164-165
Mar	No trade		160-162	163.05-163.25

Lots: 3,446.

COCOA

Dec	648	643	644-645	643-644
Mar	627	622.50	625.50-626.50	621.50-622
May	608	604	605.50-606	603-603.50
Jul	600	595.50	596-597	595-596
Sep	592	590	590-591	588.50-589
Dec	576		580-582	574-575
Mar	575		578-579	572.50-573

Lots: 1,279.

COFFEE

Nov	712		709-712	701-709
Jan	711	709	709-710	707-709
Mar	709	706	707-708	704-706
May	708	706	706-707	704-706
Jul	711	709	709-710	697-698
Sep	712	710	711-712	609-610
Nov	715	710	713-714	611-614

Lots: 238.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	581 - 582	582 - 582.50
3 months	602.50- 603	603 - 603.50
Cathodes: spot	569 - 569.50	568.50- 569
3 months	589.50- 590	589.50- 590
Tin: spot	3,040 - 3,045	3,027 - 3,030
3 months	3,090 - 3,092	3,076 - 3,080
Lead: spot	166 - 167	165.75- 166
3 months	173.50- 173.75	173.25- 173.50
Zinc: spot	348.50- 349	348 - 348.50
3 months	359 - 359.50	358.50- 359.50
Silver: spot	216 - 216.30	214 - 214.40
3 months	222.90- 223	221 - 221.10

Offer for Otis Raised

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11 (Reuters).—United Technologies Corp. said today it raised to $44 a share from $42 a share the price it is offering for any and all shares of common stock of Otis Elevator Co. tendered to it. United also said it has withdrawn, along with Otis, from all legal proceedings related to its offer.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-63

Alco Stand	Granitvle	Quaker Oat
Blue Bell	Gray Drug	Ralston Pur
Borden	Hanes Corp	StRegis Pap
Brown Grp	Hilton Hotel	SCOA Ind
Camp Soup	Jon Logan	Scott Fetzer
Carborun	Kellogg Co	Sealed Pow
Colum SoOh	Kennmtl wi	Servomat
Cont Can	Kresge SS	Sheller Glob
Dana Corp	Levi Straus	ShellrG 3pf
Deere Co	Londntown	Shellr 1.35pf
Duke Pow	Macy RH	Suave Shoe
Easco Corp	Maremont	Sunbeam
Edison Bros	Mry'd Cup	Swank Inc
Fieldcrst M	McCord	Timken Co
FMC	McGraw Ed	UnGas PLin
Ford Mot	Morse Shoe	US Shoe
FiHow Pap	Munsingw	VaEP 2.90pf
Ginos Inc	NIM 11.75pf	Weynbrg Sh
GoldWFin n	Otis Elev	Wis PubSv
GoldW pfwi	Overn Tran	Zale Corp
Grand Un	PSE 12.25pf	Zale pf A

NEW LOWS-18

Amtel Inc	Int Mining	RepMig In
CIHL? 2.52pf	Kennmtl wi	Ronson
CIT Financl	MooreMc wi	Tishm Rlty
ContCorp	NoNatGs wi	Wash Steel
Dome Mines	NwstStlW	WheelPit Stl
GenMills n	Parker Drill	WlimsCo pf

Sterling Will Fall, Report Predicts

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—The pound remains weak and is likely to depreciate another 5 per cent over the next 12 months, according to a forecast by *Forex Report*, a publication of Forex Research Ltd., London.

Much of the decline is most likely to occur in the next six months, Forex Report adds.

Though the current ceiling on wage increases seems to be succeeding, the public sector's deficit has not yet been brought under control. This poses a "serious threat" to the government's overall policy of restraint, to Britain's payments balance and to confidence in the country's currency, the report says.

Earlier optimism about Britain's payments balance is being replaced by a more cautious appraisal, the publication says. It says the 1976 current account is likely to show a deficit of between £2 billion and £2.5 billion.

Without a reflationary package in the spring and sharper-than-predicted declines in inflation and unemployment rates, consumer spending is likely to remain sluggish, the report predicts.

Under such conditions, Forex Report says, it would be some time before Britain's competitive position ceases to worsen—something that is not likely to happen before the end of 1976.

Company Report

Genesco

First quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	295.0	303.5
Profits	5.94	4.98
Per Share	0.39	0.32

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	86.30	86.10	97.30	77.00
Brussels	— Closed —			
Frankfurt	145.86	144.03	145.86	110.56
London 30	370.20	367.40	370.20	146.00
London 500	163.83	162.81	163.83	64.48
Milan	80.96	82.00	108.86	75.41
Paris	— Closed —			
Sydney	418.68	402.37	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	315.97	317.55	333.11	268.45
Tokyo (o)	4235.39	4254.96	4564.53	3527.04
Zurich	271.80	271.80	291.30	208.30

(n) New. (o) Old

EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS WORKSHOP

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"The OECD Code of Conduct for Multinationals"

— Michael Shanks, Director General, Social Affairs, EEC

"The European Company Law and EEC Social Policy"

— Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, Chairman, International Trade Center

"Reforms in the Enterprise"

— Herman Rebhan, General Secretary, International Metalworkers Federation

"Trade Union Objectives, 1975-80"

Participation: Full conference or individual keynote luncheons and dinners

For information contact:

John Alan James, Management Counsellors International

262 Avenue Molière, 1060 Brussels. Tel.: 343.01.10. Telex: 26903.

Three good reasons to make The Northern Trust part of your U.S. business strategy.

Size. Flexibility. Market knowledge.

As for size, we're one of America's major financial institutions with nationwide and worldwide capabilities. Through our Chicago headquarters, our full-service international banking facilities in New York and Miami, our London branch, and our worldwide business and banking affiliations, we provide a complete range of international banking services. But in spite of our size, we're organized to eliminate bottlenecks. And this gives us the ability to handle your transactions and requests quickly and efficiently.

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As for references, we'll give you the best there are: your own bank, and the customers we now serve. When you do business in the U.S., get to know the Northern Trust. Contact Clyde W. Reighard, Senior Vice President, International Banking, at our Chicago Headquarters.

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New York: One World Trade Center, Suite 3941.
Miami: 700 Brickell Ave.
London: 38, Lombard St.
Hong Kong: Connaught Center, Suite 4417.
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The Northern Trust Company

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 11

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20¾	9⅛	ScottFet 1.08	11	56	21¼	19⅞	20⅞	+1
19⅝	8¼	ScottFor .74	7	46	16⅛	15	16	+1
19⅝	12½	ScottPap .68	8	92	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
11½	5	Scottys .10	14	39	6	5⅞	6	
16	8⅜	ScovillMfg 1	31	54	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅜
36⅝	25	Scovil pf2.50		1	30	30	30	
6¼	4	ScudDuoVt	9	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
24⅞	10⅝	Sea Cont .30	3	6	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
31½	17⅜	SeabCL 1.40	6	99	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	SeabWA .14t	5	20	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
37	25	Seagram .80	3	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
6⅞	3	Seagrave	10	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
14⅞	7	SealdPw .80	9	61	15⅝	14⅜	15⅝	+ 1¼
25⅝	13½	SearleG .52	1	734	17	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
74¾	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	0	513	73⅜	72½	73⅛	+ ⅞
4	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		25	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
32⅝	20⅞	Sedcolnc .13	6	137	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
11¾	5½	Servomt .60	8	133	12⅜	11½	12¼	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅜	Shakspre .28	24	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14	5½	Shapell .10	7	4	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
57¾	36¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	104	50¾	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	11¼	ShellT 1.12e	5	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
11¼	4¼	ShellrGl .56	6	142	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
39¼	24	ShellGl pf3		2	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ 1
16¾	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	33	SherwW 2.20	7	480	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	23	10	9⅞	10	
19⅞	14⅝	Signal .90b	6	68	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
41¼	32½	Signal pf2.20		11	33⅝	33	33⅛	— ¼
17⅞	14	Signal pf1		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	14	26	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	8	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24	12	Simm .88a	13	12	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	8¼	SimPat .40b	23	150	14	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	9¼	Singer .30p		465	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅞
39	24¾	Singr pf3.50		11	28	27½	28	+ ¼
30¾	10¼	SkaggCo .60	13	26	30¾	30½	30½	
68	53½	Skelly .20a	8	3	68	68	68	+ ¼
11¼	6⅞	Skil Corp	25	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
26	13⅞	Skyline .24	114	158	16⅛	16	16	
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	17	32	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
36⅝	15⅝	SmithInt .36	7	189	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ 1⅜
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	13	29	54½	53⅞	54⅛	+ ½
15⅝	7⅛	SmithTr .45	10	18	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ½
22	10½	Smucker .80	11	70	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
12¼	7¼	SolaBas .70	6	42	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int		23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13½	5	SonyCp .04e	28	121	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
36	28	SooLin 3.15e	8	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅞	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	39	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16¼	8½	SoJerln 1.56	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13¼	7⅛	Soudwn .15e	4	15	10⅛	10	10	
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5½	SoeatPS .64r	5	17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21½	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	6	46	16⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
14¾	8¾	SouthCo 1.40	7	490	14⅛	13⅞	14	
32¾	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	9	10	32⅛	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
59½	47	SoNRes 1.65	7	783	44⅛	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	14	32⅛	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
31⅞	24⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	12	54	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ¼
56⅝	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	106	51⅞	51⅛	51½	
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		10	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅝
6¼	5¼	So Ry pf.50		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34½	19¼	SoUGs 1.60	8	7	33	32¾	33	— ¼
29½	15¾	Sofhld .40b	12	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	7	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
19	12¾	SwtFl pf1.50		6	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅛
11½	9⅜	SwstPSv .98	9	69	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	3	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13¼	6⅞	SperryHt 1	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	415	44⅛	44	44	+ ⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Sprage El		3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	22	4	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
20⅞	14¾	SqarD 1.10	14	73	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
41½	24⅝	Sqibb .90	18	46	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	
46	34⅞	StaleyM 1.60	6	50	58⅛	56⅞	58	+ 1
25⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		20	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
39½	33	StBrand 1.14	16	1303	36¾	36	36⅛	— ⅜
38⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	24	32	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	133	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	407	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅞
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	21	143	69½	69	69¼	
55	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z20	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	6⅛	StdPress .40	5	1	7	7	7	
8⅝	5½	StdPrd .66	13	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	9	6	17	17	17	— ¼
8⅞	6	Stanray .60		5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	14½	Starrett 1	6	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
4¼	¾	StaMt Inv		11	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		28	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
87	40	StaICh 2.40	8	102	80⅝	79	79⅝	+ ⅝
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchl .46	11	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20⅞	15¼	SterDrg .70	18	249	18¼	17⅞	18¼	
5⅞	2	SterlPre .11t	6	13	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	9	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
19⅞	16⅞	StevensJ .80	12	108	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	17	StewWa 1.96	8	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
22¾	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	7	23	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	10½	StokVC pf1		z100	12	12	12	+ ¼
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	5	50½	50½	50½	
19⅞	8⅞	StoneCon .60	4	4	12½	12½	12½	
28½	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	5	6	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
10⅞	16⅞	Storge Tech	7	56	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	20	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
12	6¼	StridRite .70	7	13	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
42	19	StWor 1.32	7	6	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
2¼	1¼	Save Shoe	8	322	3⅝	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
18⅛	11⅝	SbProGs 1	6	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅞	4⅞	SCrest .30	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14¼	9½	Sn Ch .40		21	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
37½	28⅝	SnOil 1r	7	61	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅛
40½	31⅝	Sn O pf2.25		115	31⅝	31⅜	31½	— ¼
21⅞	11⅛	Snbea 1	14	35	22⅛	21¼	21¼	— ½
26½	12⅞	Sndstrd .80	5	92	16½	16¼	16¼	
16½	9	SnshMg .36	16	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
27¼	15	SpVal 1.18	8	6	25⅜	25½	25½	+ ⅜
249	153	SprOil 7.80	11	18	171	168½	171	+ 4
5¼	3	SpkG .20	29	6	4	4	4	— ¼
18⅝	9⅝	Sperscpe	6	49	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅝
6⅞	2⅜	StroM .25p	24	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10½	4	Swank .48	8	384	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅝
23¾	12½	Sybron .84	9	26	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3	Systron Don	8	21	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
		T						
26½	11⅝	TaftBrd .60	8	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14⅞	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
18	9½	TapEl 1.04	9	39	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	11	235	49½	48⅝	48⅞	+ ¾
14¼	12⅝	Tandycft wi		448	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	5	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	5	Technicon	10	36	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ½
42½	18½	Tektronx .24	14	105	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ⅜
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	6	13	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
62½	48¼	Teledyn pf6		1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ¼
9½	1½	Teleprpt		233	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	8	242	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	19⅞	Tennco 1.76	6	307	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		1	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
20⅝	12⅝	TesoroP .40	3	286	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	21⅝	Texaco 2	7	814	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	25¼	TexETr 1.70	7	74	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
28	26	TxET pf2.87		33	27⅝	27	27⅛	
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	119	28⅞	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅝
22⅝	25	ZxGs pf1.50		5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
29⅝	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	7	36	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
14	8⅜	Texasind 1b	9	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
119⅝	61	TexInst 1	36	113	99½	97⅞	99¼	+ 1¾
10¼	6	Texas Intl	4	117	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
21½	12	TexOGs .01b	6	201	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
25¼	16¾	TexUt 1.24	11	163	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
8½	2⅜	Textf Ind		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	71	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
32½	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		2	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	16	13⅛	13	13	
46½	25⅛	ThoBet .76	20	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
11	5	Thoin .40b	18	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	ThoJW .80	27	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	ThriftDg .40	11	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	9⅝	TI Corp 1	14	32	12¼	12	12⅛	
42⅝	28	TidwatM .70	6	102	29½	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	7¼	TigerInt .40	13	135	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ¼
61	24⅛	Tielnc 2	13	67	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ ⅝
19⅞	10¼	TieMir .50	12	17	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
42	24⅜	Tikn 2.20a	8	21	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	9	Tish Rlty		40	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8	5	TobinP .15e		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		8	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
23	16⅝	ToIEdis 2.12	7	87	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	8	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	10	4	6	6	6	
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	8	27	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¾
39⅛	24¼	TranUn 1.60	15	5	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
12½	5⅞	Trans W Air		96	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅝	TWA pf 2		1	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
10¼	6	Transa .62	11	180	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
76	54	Trans pf4.50		1	67½	67½	67½	
22⅝	17½	Tranltc 1.92		19	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Transco .80	9	33	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
8¼	5⅞	Transcn .45	9	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅜	TranOhF .20	4	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¼	Tranwy 1.40	6	16	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	13	195	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
36½	27	Travelr pf2	13	310	30⅛		30⅛	
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		32	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	16	TriCont .96e		31	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
34¼	28⅛	TriCn pf2.50		2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	Trianind .98	5	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
13	5⅞	TriaPfc .30p		6	7⅛	7	7	
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	30	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅝
25	10⅝	Tropicen .30	17	7	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	177	26¼	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		2	56½	56½	56½	
66	41⅛	TRW pf4.40		56	63⅝	61	63⅛	+ 1⅝
12¼	7⅛	TcsonG .96	7	187	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	5	48	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	6	147	13⅛	12	12⅝	— ⅞
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	35	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
		U						
27¼	13⅝	UAL Inc .60	20	107	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	15	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
14¾	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	9	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	24	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	UMEZ Tr		29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7½	Unarco .50	5	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
37	17½	UniRLtd .89e	14	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅞	6⅜	UnBanc .84b	8	72	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
78	37¼	UnCap 2	14	48	77	75⅝	76⅝	+ ⅞
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	8	350	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	— ¾
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	8	16	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	68	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
42½	35	UnEl pf4		z30	38	38	38	
36¾	28¼	UnEl pf2.72		x6	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	15	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	7	207	43⅝	43	43½	+ ¼
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		2	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	14	23	75¼	74⅞	75	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Uniona Inc		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Uniroyal .70	9	128	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
81¼	66½	Uniryl pf 8		z100	77¼	77	77	— ¼
8	3½	Unit Brands		20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		1	7	7	7	
8½	6	UnitCp .72e		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	4⅜	U FinCal .20	5	13	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	UnGasP .72	9	488	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ⅝
12½	6¼	Un Guarnty	11	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
25½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	22	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	UnitInd .40	5	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	UnitInn .10		46	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10⅝	UniMM .80		20	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	23	36	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
2½	1⅛	UnitPk Min		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	25⅛	USFldG 2.48	17	11	34⅛	33⅞	34	— ¼
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		11	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14¼	USGyps 1.60	16	70	16⅞	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	US Home		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20		88	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	6	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	US RltyInv		103	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	US Shoe .95	9	285	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
71⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	567	60⅞	59⅝	59⅝	— 1⅛
22	10⅝	USTobac .90	12	11	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
62¼	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	164	49⅝	49	49	— 1
149½	86⅛	UnTech pf8		3	122	122	122	— ¾
16	12½	UniTel 1.12	9	214	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wt		29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅝	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		36	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	7	75	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	5	3	26⅛	26½	26⅝	
41¼	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	9	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	
20⅝	19⅝	UnivLeaf wi		1	20	20	20	
78	9½	UOP .67p	10	83	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
53	30	Upjohn .96	21	575	45⅛	44	44⅝	+ ⅝
17⅞	9¼	USLIFE .32	6	94	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	30	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
22¼	12	USM stpl1.20	5	26	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
27¼	19⅞	USM pf2.10		26	26	25½	26	+ ½
74⅝	39½	Utahint 1a	13	444	49⅝	48⅛	48⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	23¼	UtahPL 2.48	9	22	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
28⅝	25¼	UtPL pf2.80		26	28¼	28¼	28¼	
25	17	UV Ind 1b	4	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
59	50¼	UV In pf5.50		1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
30	20½	UV In pf1.26		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
		V						
23½	13	VallyInd .80	3	15	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
18½	6½	Varian .20	12	104	13½	13	13¼	
27⅞	17½	Veeder 1.72	17	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
5¼	3	Vendo Co		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2	Venice .20		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		25	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
39½	21¼	Vetco Offsh	10	69	27	26½	26½	+ ⅝
28¼	19⅝	VF Corp 1	10	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
10	2¾	Viacom Int	9	17	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	VicICom .10		3	4	4	4	
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	182	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
77⅛	62	VaEP pf7.72		z50	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z480	74½	74½	74½	+ 1
53	41	VaEP pf5		z580	49	48½	49	+ ½
27⅞	25½	VaEP pf2.90		15	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Vornado Inc	19	20	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
36½	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	23	29⅝	29	29¼	— ⅜
		W						
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	8	45	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		1	39	39	39	+ 1
4⅞	2	WachRl .04p		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	9	37	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
44	25⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	9	50	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ¼
25⅛	14⅞	WallBus .60	8	15	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	4	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	WalMart .06	29	23	15⅛	15	15	
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	14	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	4⅝	Ward Foods	19	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80		25	9½	9¼	9½	
8½	4⅞	WrnerCo .50	6	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	21	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
36½	25	WarnerL .92	17	749	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
20⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
13⅞	9½	WashNat .80	6	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	WashSH 1	6	10	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
20⅜	16½	WasWat 1.56	10	14	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
11⅛	4	Waste Mgmt	7	30	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	11¼	WalkInJ .20	13	11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
5	3	WayGos .40	119	5	4⅛	4⅛	4	+ ⅛
16¼	10½	WayG pf1.60		3	15	15	15	
7⅞	3½	Wean Unit		3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Webb Del E	11	14	3	3⅜	3⅛	
9½	6	WelMcL .60	17	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	15	WelsMkt .60	8	13	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	17	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		28	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
12	8⅝	WegcoF .60	6	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
52	46	WIPP pf4.50		z80	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅝
39	18¾	WstPtPep 2	8	181	33	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅞
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	17	77	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	31	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
19	7⅛	WnNoA .10r	5	796	16	14⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	8	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	8¼	WnPubh .80	6	43	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
15⅜	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	6	323	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	42	41½	41½	— ½
20	9⅝	WestgEl .97	30	568	12⅝	12	12	
50⅝	39	Westg pf3.80		z100	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
32	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	6	21	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	60	18½	17	18½	+ 1⅝
43⅜	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	24	159	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
23⅝	10⅛	WhelFry .40	10	56	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ¼
31⅞	15½	WhelP 1.05p	3	39	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
27⅝	15⅝	Whirlpol .80	22	163	28½	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
24½	8¾	WhitCn .80a	6	46	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	35	35	35	
12½	5⅝	WhiteM .10p		233	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Whittaker	12	167	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	13	3	3½	3½	3½	
37⅝	24⅝	WilmsCo .60	4	531	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
54	29	WilmsCo wt		20	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
67	46	Wilms pf4.20		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— 1⅜
7	4½	WilshrO .05r	8	32	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	34	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅜
51¼	37	WinnDix B		1	48	48	48	+ 1
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		37	4⅝	4	4	
29¼	22⅝	WiscEl 1.92	11	287	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	85	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17	11⅝	WiscPS 1.38	8	57	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
27½	17⅝	Witco 1.20	10	12	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	16	40	4	3⅞	4	
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .60	7	76	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	
20	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	231	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
31	21	Wolw pf2.20		10	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ 1½
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
65	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	9	42	62½	61¼	62½	+ ¾
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		22	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
		X						
67⅝	50¾	XeroxCp 1	18	487	55½	54⅞	55⅜	+ ⅜
		Y						
12	4⅜	Yates Ind	8	23	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅝
13	8⅞	YngSDr .60a	4	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		Z						
23⅝	9⅝	ZaleCorp .80	10	50	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ½
18	9	Zale pfA .80		6	19	19	19	+ 1
16⅝	12	Zapata .30b	3	102	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Zayre Corp		61	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	20	158	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
12⅜	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 11

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	4⅝	AARCp .20	31	5	7½	7½	7½	
6⅝	3⅛	AAVCos .28	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	Acme Haml	8	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	1⅛	Action .10e	8	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
14	6	AdobeO .10e	12	26	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
4½	2	A&EPlast P	5	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	5	39	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	9	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅝	1½	Aeronca Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7¼	3⅛	AffilHsp .20	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¾	5⅛	AffilPub .40	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25	11	AlanWd .25p		1	11	11	11	
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	3	6	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1⅜	Allied Art		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17½	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	5	4	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
4½	1⅜	Allamil Cp	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1 1¼	9-16	Allec Corp		7	¾	⅝	11-16	+1-16
14⅝	6½	AlterFds .50	7	28	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
13¼	3⅝	AMAX wt		8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Amco Ind	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	⅞	AHessLL wt		10	1 15-16	⅞	⅞	
7¾	3⅛	Am Agronics		15	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ½
5⅛	1⅛	Am Fletch	1	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅞	3¾	AmIntl Pict	3	17	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅞	7¼	AMaizeA .40	4	21	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	AmRlty Tr		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		43	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2	ASafEq .11t	29	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14½	10½	AScIEn .07e	10	12	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	ATecln .09p		3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	6	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AndreR .27e	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
3½	1⅝	AngloC .12e	7	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13¼	4¼	Anixter .16	3	11	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
6	1½	Anken .06e	7	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	4	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8¼	4⅝	ArizCL .10e		42	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
21⅞	6⅞	ArminCp .12	5	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
12	6⅜	Asemera .25	7	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12½	5⅜	AshlOC .20a	8	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Asprq .40b	6	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Astrex Inc		22	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Atco Ind	43	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅝	½	AtlcoMtg wt		2	½	½	½	
11⅞	4½	AtlRIchf wt		33	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
5⅛	3⅝	Atlas CM B	9	36	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
22¼	12¼	Augatinc .15	14	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
19⅝	10⅝	Austral Oil	12	37	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ½
8	4⅛	Auto Train	23	96	7½	5⅞	7½	+ 1⅝
4⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Autmat Red		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
44	21⅝	AutoSw .84a	13	2	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
17	12¾	AVCCp .16h	4	3	16½	16	16	— ⅝
3⅝	2	AVEMC .07		2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
		B						
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	5	9	4½	4	4	— ⅜
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		5	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt	306	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	BarryR .24t	5	9	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅜	BarryWr .40	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅞	2⅞	Barth Sp .20	9	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	22	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9¼	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		1	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
6¼	1⅝	Benrus Crp	6	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	18	17	6⅞	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	BrgB pf1.15		4	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
9⅞	3⅜	Bertea .16b	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	BervenC .12		11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5½	1⅝	BethCp .10e	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		127	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	12⅝	BigBer 1.20	5	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
11	5⅞	BinnySm .60	6	26	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
5⅜	3½	Blessings		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3¼	1¾	Bluebird Inc	5	38	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3⅝	BodinAp .40	6	27	5⅛	4⅞	5	
13	5	BoltBer .20e	15	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .18	38	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
25½	7⅞	BradRa .10e	7	48	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
18¼	6½	BradfdC .20	16	17	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	3⅝	BraniffAr wt		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	BrascnA 1b	3	254	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
26¼	17½	BrewerC .80	5	20	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	BrodySt .05e		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	4	BrooksP .28	5	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	BrownCo wt		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	7	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2⅛	9-16	BRT Rl .30e		17	11-16	⅝	11-16	
⅜	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1⅝	BTU Eng	15	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	7¼	Bundy 1.08	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
14⅝	5⅝	BurnsInt .60	8	3	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅝
11⅝	6	Butlerint .50	3	22	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	22	17⅞	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
		C						
14	6⅛	Caldor .15b	9	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
7⅞	3½	Calcomp		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2½	Cal Life Cp	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4 9-16	13-16	CaChbA .25e	13	3	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	
20⅝	9⅞	Campin .40b	3	9	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
3 15-16	1⅜	CdnExp GO	11	1	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	
5⅞	2¼	Cdn Homstd	28	38	5	4 15-16	5	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	7	1	9	9	9	
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil	11	4	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¾
2⅝	½	Capehart Cp		24	1	1	1	+1-16
23⅞	15⅞	Carbon .80	4	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Caressa .24	7	86	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅝
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	41	78⅛	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
15½	8⅞	CaroPipl 1	6	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Carrols Dev		9	2⅝	2½	2½	
15½	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		4	14	14	14	
2⅞	1⅛	Castleton In	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8	2⅝	Castlwd Int	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	9	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ½
2⅝	¾	CDI Corp	4	3	1	1	1	
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	8	22	1	1	1	
3⅞	1⅝	Century Fac	17	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
4¼	2⅝	Cenvill Com		18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
2⅛	1	Cetec Corp	14	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Champ Hom		375	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	1⅞	Chartr Med	5	11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Chem Exp		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	ChRiv 1.60a	11	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	Chicken Uni		12	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
2⅝	11-16	Christian Co	25	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅛	2⅞	Cinema Fiv	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	4⅝	Circle K .30	5	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
1⅝	⅝	Citiz Finl		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
13⅛	8⅛	CK Petrolm	7	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	ClarkC .05e	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	7	11	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
5⅛	3	Clarostat	12	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Closey .07r	24	2	4	4	4	
4⅞	1⅛	CMI Corp	6	25	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛
7	1	CMI Inv wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅝	3	Coachm .10e	9	42	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Cohu In .15r	28	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	6⅛	ColeNat .60	6	10	8	7⅝	8	
16	9⅝	Coleman .44	12	71	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Colon Coml		9	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	ColwaltC .28		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	10	34	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	24⅝	Cominco 3e	8	4	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
16⅝	11⅝	ComIMtl .60	2	1	12½	12½	12½	
5⅞	1⅞	Comdor BM		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+1-16
10	4¼	CoPsycC .20	5	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	7	9	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Compo Ind		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	8		1⅛		1⅛	
1⅞	⅛	Comput Inv		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅝	1⅛	Concrd Fab	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	Condec Crp	3	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	9	35	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Consyne Cp	8	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Cont Mater		16	⅞	13-16	13-16	
1	¼	Cont Tel wt		11	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	4	4	18¼	18	18¼	
4⅝	2⅞	Cooper Jar		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16⅝	10	Core Labs	7	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	8	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Cott Corp	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1	5-16	CottCorp wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
15-16	⅛	Cousins wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	17	64	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
8½	2	Craig .05e	7	259	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	2½	CramrE .11t	9	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	
14	5½	Crompton		10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
36¼	19⅝	Cross AT .92	13	3	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	14½	CwnCP1 .60r	3	4	17	17	17	+ ½
8⅞	3⅝	CruicR .55e	7	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
15⅞	7	CrystlO .40e	3	36	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	CSE Cp .40	4	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		D						
4⅝	1⅞	Damon Cre		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Damson Oil	26	20	5	4⅞	5	
16½	13⅝	Daniel Ind	6	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
43	27⅝	Data Dcumt	5	2	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
6⅝	2⅛	Dataprod	5	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	DayMin .10e		51	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	5	Del Labs .24	5	62	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
14⅝	5⅝	DTalEz .15p	5	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅝	½	DeRose Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	1	Designcr Jw		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		28	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	17	DiamO 1.72t	4	6	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Digicn Inc	5	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
1⅝	7-16	Diodes Inc		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
3⅞	1¼	Discont Fab	5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	10	Diversey Cp	8	14	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅝
11⅝	5⅝	Dixilyn .10a	4	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	20	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
24	18⅛	Domtar 1.60	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Donkany .30	4	13	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	DowneyS .3r	4	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
17	12	DrexUt 1.3r		9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
11½	4⅝	Driver Harr		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	4½	DrgFair .40	7	16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅝	½	Dunlop .06e	7	1	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	+1-16
25	11⅝	DupbxPd .60	3	10	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .26b	8	15	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Dynictn .05e	7	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	DynAmer	7	35	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9½	2⅝	Dynell .14t	26	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		E						
2⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	21	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10	3⅛	ErlScheb .36	15	20	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	EarthRes 1	6	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
31	18⅝	EasonO .10r	14	20	29⅝	28⅞	29	+ ½
10⅝	3⅝	Ecodyne	8	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Edgiton .50r	3	34	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅝
4⅝	1	Edmds Cp		13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Edo Corp	6	1	5½	5½	5½	
18½	4⅝	Edwards .30a	3	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Egan Mc .28	3	2	3	3	3	
7⅝	3½	EnrnhPh .10	6	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	1⅝	Elcor Chm	6	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	6	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	Electrog .80	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	12	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
20⅛	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
14	7	ELT .10a	4	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Esq Rad El	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	EssexCh .20	6	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10½	4⅝	EvanAr .10r	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Execuln .23t	9	1	4	4	4	—
		F						
5⅝	1⅝	Fab Ind	5	11	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅝	Fablen .40	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	10	34	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
4⅝	3½	Fairfld Nob		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
44⅝	16⅝	FalconS .40	4	134	27⅝	25½	27⅝	
5⅛	1⅝	Fam Dol Str	41	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	FannyF .42t	19	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Fash Fabric		3	1	1	1	
5	2	Fed Resrces		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	Felmnt .12e	72	3	8½	8½	8½	
6⅛	3⅝	Felsway .32	6	74	6	5	6	+ ⅝
11⅝	3⅝	FidelcG .76p		3	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Filmways	6	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	FinGen .56b	10	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6⅛	Fst Conn 1	7	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	1½	FstDenv Mt		14	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅝	1	Fst Hartfrd		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	3	Fshmark .24		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	8	48	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19	5⅝	Flight Safty	9	10	17	16⅝	17	+ 1⅛
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2½	FlaRck .10e	31	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅝	18¼	Flukel .51	8	19	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
25	11½	Fly Dia Bl	7	72	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		1	28	28	28	
79⅛	57⅝	FordCan 4e	6	2150	76	75½	76	+ 1
6⅝	3	Forest City		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Franklin Rl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	Friedm .18a	2	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	1½	Frier Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	7	59	9⅝	8½	9	+ ½
15⅝	6⅝	Frigitronic	29	11	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1½	FrontAir wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		G						
4⅝	1⅝	Garcia Corp	238	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gaylord Nat		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gaynor Stat		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
29⅝	14⅝	Gearhart .44	6	28	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Gen Builders		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅞	1¼	G Emel .22a		8	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
1⅝	7-16	G Housewar		6	1	1	1	
2⅝	1	Gen Recrat	6	67	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
4⅝	1⅝	Gen Resrch	6	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
1⅛	½	Gen Resrrs		23	11-16	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Generics Cp	9	4	4	4	4	
5⅝	1¼	Geon Inc		21	2	1⅝	2	
4⅝	1⅝	Gerber Sci		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	GiantFd .80	5	16	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Giant Y .40a	24	64	7⅝	7	7⅛	
7⅝	9-16	Gilbert Cos		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Gladding Cp		5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	Gleitelter 2	4	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	38	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	GlenDis .23t	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
8⅝	3⅝	Globeind .40	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Glover Inc	7	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13	Golden Cycl		8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	GoldW .05e	28	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		8	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
4⅝	2½	Goodrich wt		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Gorin Strs	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	10	GormR .90a	7	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Gouldinc wt		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	GrandA .10a	13	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10	6	GrandCll .20	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	15	73	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
7	2⅝	GtScots .10r	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Greenman	6	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	GreerHy .12	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	GREIT .40		7	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Grayhd C	63	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
15⅝	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	102	5⅝	5	5	
11⅝	6⅝	GrossTlc .30	7	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Grow C .32b	7	11	6	6	6	—
2	½	Gruen Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
1⅝	13-16	GSC En .40c	12	17	1⅛	1	1⅛	
1⅝	⅝	GTI Corp	5		15-16	15-16	15-16	
6⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40	75	1	6	6	6	
⅛	3-32	GulfMRlt wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-32
32½	23⅝	GlfOilCan 1	8	5	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	72	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	2⅝	Gitstrm LD	20	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		H						
4⅝	2½	HampD .16e	4	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	Hanovr Pelr	18	146	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅝	16⅝	Harland .32	18	16	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	5⅝	Harman .30	5	22	12⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16	6⅝	HartzMs.05e	13	686	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	13	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	Health Chm	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	10	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
3½	1	Heitmn .15p		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
3⅝	1⅝	Hemdale En	19	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
10⅝	3⅝	Her Mal .48	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3½	HIG Inc .15t	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
5	3⅝	Hillhavn .24	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	20	2	2	2	
17⅝	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
11⅝	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	26	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
12⅝	7⅝	Hotelt 1.57e	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	HousRon .10	7	7	5	5	5	—
6⅝	3⅝	House Vl .32	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
32⅝	19⅝	HoustOil .60	19	229	32⅝	32	32⅝	+
33⅝	18⅝	HubelA 1.40	9	1	32	32	32	
34	18⅝	HubelB 1.40	9	16	32	31⅝	31⅝	—
35	16⅝	HudB O 1.40	10	2	35	34⅝	34⅝	—
3⅝	1⅝	Hudson Gen		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
5⅝	4	Huffman .40		26	5⅝	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HuntHlt .05e	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .80	5	28	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
6⅝	2	Hycel Inc	26	189	4	3⅝	3⅝	—
24⅝	17⅝	HygrdFd 1e	3	12	18	18	18	
		I						
6⅝	4⅝	ICB Corp		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+
11⅝	5⅝	IMC .79e	½	⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
7	2⅝	ImpCh .24e	7	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	21⅝	ImpOil A .80	14	57	22⅝	22⅝	23	+
1⅝	⅝	IndianHd wt		9	1⅝	1	1⅝	+
2⅝	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Ifstron .20	14	4	3½	3⅝	3⅝	—
1⅝	⅝	Instrum Sys	4	37	⅝	11-16	11-16	—1-16
10⅝	6½	InsSy pf.25e		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
2⅝	11-16	Integrt Res		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
1⅝	5-16	Intl Banknot	10	10	1⅛	1	1	—
10⅝	6⅝	Int Coar .24	14	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Int Foodsvc		2	2	2	2	
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	IntGenln .70	3	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
2⅝	13-16	Int Stretch		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	18⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	17	32	31	31⅝	+
18⅝	8⅝	Interpool	4	26	10⅝	10	10⅝	+
11⅝	5½	Interway Cp		4	6		6	
3⅝	1	Investm Fla		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	9	InDiv A .30p	4	11	9⅝	9	9	—
5⅝	2½	InDiv B .22p	3	8	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3⅝	InvRlt .20p	195	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—
16⅝	7	Ionics Inc	14	5	13⅝	10⅝	13⅝	+
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	11	9	9	8⅝	9	+

(Continued on next page.)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	36.90
Albert Heijn	90.20
Algembank	316.50
Amrobank	72.10
A'dam	133
Fokker	34.90
Heineken	142.50
H.V.A.	54.10
Holl-Am-H	64
Hoogovens	53
K.L.M.	56.50
Pakhoed	137
Philips new	25.40
Robeco	178.50
Rolinco	127.30
Royal Dutch	95.40
Unilever	106.10
Van Ommer	235
VerMach	168.80

Frankfurt

AEG	88.80
BASF	144.50
Bayer	127
Commerzbk	210.50
Cont Gummi	86.50
Daimler	353
Demag	184
DeutBank	334.80
DresdaBk	245
Hoechst	140.40
Gels Aktien	73.50
Hoesch	52.30
Karisdt	446
Kaufhof	276
KHD	177.50
Lufthansa	60.80
Mannesmann	283.80
Metaligesell	230
Neckermann	103.80
Rheinstahl	72.30
RWE new	138
Schering	393
Siemens	281.50
Thyssen	88.60
Veba	105.80
Volkswagen	136.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.85
Anglo-Am	£32
Barclay Bk	3.18
Beecham Gr	3.23
BICC	1.29
Boots	1.41
Bowater	1.73
Brit-Am Tob	3.30
Brit Oxyg	0.57
Brit Pet	5.88
Burmah	0.34
CadburySc	0.54½
Chartered	1.75
Courtaulds	1.53
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.20
Decca Rec	3.44
Distillers	1.26
Dunlop	0.70
E Mustline	2.19
GEC	1.40
FreeStGed	£23
GKN	2.48
Glaxo Gr	3.45
Gold Fields	2.14
Gt Un St	1.96
Guinness	1.36
Hawker-Sidd	3.30
Hudson Bay	£11⅝
Imp Chem	3.10
Imps	0.75½
Mar & Spen	1.05
MetalBox	2.70
Nichols	0.38
Plessey	0.73
Rand Mines	2.78
Rank Org	1.70
Royal Dutch	£28⅝
R.T.Z.	1.84
Shell	3.84
Thorn (A)	2.18
Tube Invest	2.88
Union Carb	4.25
Vickers	1.44
War L3½	£23⅝
West Deep	£16.75
West Drief	£40
West Hold	£27¾
West Min	1.56
Woolworth	0.66½
ZCI	0.39

Milan

Bastogi	1,165
Erba	2,307
Eroie Marelli	500
Fiat	1,115.50
Finsider	254
Generali	41,450
IFI	2,430
Italgas	334
Italsider	373
LaRinas	72.75
Montedis	476
Olivetti	895
Pirelli	800
Snia Visco	1,470
Terni	15

Zurich

Alusuisse	905
Buehrle	1,270
B Boveri	1,485
Ciba-Geigy	1,505
Cr Suisse	2,985
Fischer	530
HofRocheit	10,025
Nestlé	3,330
Sandoz	4,400
Sté B Suisse	457
Sulzer	2,400
U.B. Suisse	3,180

Markets Closed

Some U.S. commodity markets were closed Tuesday for Veterans Day.

Stock markets in France and Belgium were also closed for Armistice Day.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 11, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	143.65	144.25	+0.05
Zurich	144.25	144.00	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)		Closed	

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

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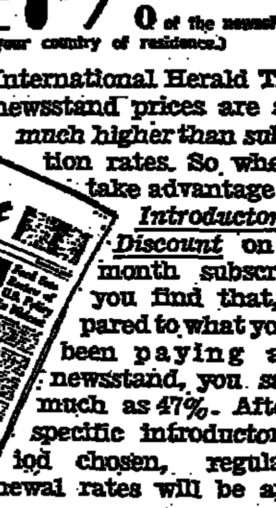

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Africa, others (air).$	114.00	63.00
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Singapore (air) ......$	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	3,300.00	1,875.00
Sri Lanka (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ....S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	180.00	83.00
Thailand (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
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12-11-75

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مكتبة من الرجل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 11

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅞	1⅞	Irvin Indust	5	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
5¼	3½	ISC Finl .30	8	40	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
J								
8⅝	3¾	Jaclyn .36e	5	32	8½	8	8¼+	⅜
5	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	5	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
9½	3⅝	Jeannet .20b	5	2	8	8	8	
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	6	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	14	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	8	23	3	3	3	
K								
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	5	49	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
1½	⅝	Kalvex Inc		33	¾	⅝	⅝	
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		3	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
27¼	17	KanebSv .90	7	4	22¼	21⅞	21⅞—	½
4	2⅝	Kay Corp		12	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
4⅝	3	KenwinS .34	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅞	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	19	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Crp	10	2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2½	1	King Opticl		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅜	7	KingRd .15e	9	11	8¼	8	8	
41	25⅞	Kirbyind .60	9	1	38	38	38	
10⅝	5¾	Kliklok .60	8	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14¼	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	22	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅜
9⅝	2⅛	KuhnStr .10	7	46	10⅜	9¾	10⅜+	⅞
L								
5⅝	2½	LaBarge .04	4	70	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	3⅛	LafyRad .26	7	25	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LaMaur .20	12	10	3⅝	3¼	3¼+	¼
		La QuintaM		42	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
9	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld		3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5¼	1⅞	Laneco .04e	5	11	4	4	4	
8¾	4½	LCA Cp .45	21	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
1¼	5-16	LCA Cp wt		13	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
9¾	5½	Leath Co .36	13	15	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	10	5	19	18¾	19	
7⅝	2⅞	Lee Pharm	169	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
8½	3½	LecFay .32b	8	55	7¼	6¾	7⅛+	⅜
9½	2¾	Levittn .20	6	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Lincoln Am	19	5	3½	3⅜	3¼+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		14	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		60	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3¾	1⅝	Logistic .12o		3	2⅛	2	2	
10⅝	7¼	LaGenSv .70	8	2	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
4	1⅞	LTVCorp wt		97	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
4¼	2	Lundy Elec	31	25	5	4¾	5 +	¼
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp		20	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	¼
M								
1⅝	½	Macrod Ind		33	⅝	9-16	9-16—	1-16
4¾	3⅞	ManhLfe .20	10	4	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Marinduq B	59	14	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
20	14½	MarkCt .15e	3	39	17⅝	16¾	16¾—	½
7⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	5	43	5⅞	5	5⅞+	1
5	3⅝	MarshF .06p		3	4	4	4 +	⅛
7¾	3	Marshal Ind	3	5	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
29¼	5⅝	Masnelin .30	6	7	24½	24	24½+	⅛
5⅝	2	MaulBro .10	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2¼	⅞	McCro wt n		2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	McCull Oil	11	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15	6	McDonh .60	4	14	12½	12	12¼—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	McIntsh .36	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅜	McKeon Cn		20	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
9½	5⅝	Medalst .40b	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Medaln Grp		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Medco Jwly	16	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3	Medenco .12	5	32	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11¼	6	Megolnt .16	6	78	10½	10¼	10½	
12	6⅝	Mem Co .80	5	10	11¼	10¾	11¼+	¼
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		10	1½	1½	1½	
18⅞	11¾	MichSug 1a	1	13	13½	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
3⅝	2⅞	Mich S pf.24		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6½	2¾	Midld Co .10		1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
9⅝	4⅞	MidldGls .20	7	32	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
24⅞	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	283	16½	14¾	16¼+	1⅜
33½	17⅞	MillerWo .40	13	73	33	32	32½+	½
18⅝	8	Mit Roy .20e	11	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅝
1⅛	⅝	Mission IT		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	6	15	16	16	16	
16⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	7	16⅝	16⅝	16¼—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	2⅞	Modern Md	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
11⅝	4¾	Molycrp wt		73	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
4⅝	2⅞	MigGth .60e		3	4	4	4	
5	2⅞	Morton S .32	6	27	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Movielab	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
14½	6⅛	MPB Cp .70	4	10	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
7	6⅝	MWA .40b	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
N								
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
5⅞	3½	Nat Alfalfa		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
12½	9⅝	Nat CSS	6	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
1⅝	¼	Natind wt		18	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10½	4⅞	NMedEn .24	4	31	7½	7¼	7½+	⅜
8½	2⅝	Nat Paragn	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
16⅞	9¾	Nat Patent	49	327	11½	10⅞	10⅞—	⅝
3⅛	1⅞	Nat Silver	263	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Nat Spinng		6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Nat System	6	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17⅞	6⅛	NatwHo .28	12	30	17⅞	17⅝	17¼+	¼
2	1	Neonex .05	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	1-16
16	9⅝	Newcor .90	3	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
35⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	14	6	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅜
12	8⅝	NHamp .50e	6	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
20⅝	8½	NMex Ariz	184	9	15¼	14½	14⅝—	⅞
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12⅞	3½	N Proc .35e	15	361	14	13	13¼+	⅞
15½	2 7½	NYTimes .60	8	2	11	11	11 —	¼
12½	5¼	NiagFSv .44	5	8	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
3⅞	⅞	Noel Indust		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
15⅝	5⅞	Nolex Cp	65	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
1⅛	½	NoAmMt wt		5	½	½	½	
11¼	5¾	NorAm Roy	14	6	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅝
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	18	14	4 7-16	4 5-16	4 7-16+	1-16
2⅞	1¼	Novo Corp		12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
13⅛	8¾	NumacO Gs	19	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
O								
7⅝	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	6	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
24⅝	15	Offshore Co	4	7	15¼	15	15¼	
4	3	Ohio Art .24	10	7	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	1	30	30	30 —	¼
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	11	6	9½	9½	9½	
3⅞	1½	Olla Ind	12	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	¼
30⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	7	7225	24⅞		24⅝—	1
69⅞	35½	OOklep Cop		z50	38⅛	38¼	38¼—	¾
8⅞	3⅝	OrioleHo .28	3	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
8	4¼	OSllvn .52b	8	12	8	7⅞	8 +	¼
5⅝	2⅛	Oldr Sport	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9¼	5⅛	OverhDr .40	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3½	2⅛	Ozark Air	48	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
P								
18⅞	15	PGE4pf 1.50		9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
15	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14⅝	11⅞	PGRd pf1.25		15	13½	13¼	13⅞+	¼
14⅞	12¼	PG pfA 1.25		1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
37⅞	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
24⅞	20⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
23⅞	20⅞	PGE 8pf 2		3	21⅞	21¼	21¼+	⅜
27½	24½	PG 9.4pf2.37		8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	
5½	2½	P Holdg .16		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
50	43¼	PacLt pf4.75		z30	47	47	47 +	1
48⅞	39	PacLt pf4.50		z20	43½	43½	43½—	1
14⅞	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
51	11¾	PallCp .48	15	49	47	45⅞	46⅞+	1¼
3⅛	15-16	Palor Finl		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	6¼	PanOcean O	165	24	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
4⅝	1⅞	Pandl Bradf		5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Pantasote	2	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31	11	Parsons .65e	6	9	22½	22⅛	22½+	⅜
2⅝	⅞	Pat Fashion	14	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	PatoCG .70e	23	59	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	PatrkP .86t	6	34	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
13	7	Paxall .60a	5	z258	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
3¾	1⅞	Pecor Inc	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1½	Penn Dix wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6½	PennEng .60	5	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
22⅝	11	PepBoys 1	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
11⅞	4⅝	PepCo .44	4	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
6⅝	4	PerinlCp .35	4	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
2⅞	⅜	Peranor		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Petro Lewis		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7½	3¼	Phoenix Stl	5	36	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¾	2⅝	PicNPay .12	7	17	7½	7½	7½	
2⅝	1	Piedont In		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2½	PionPls .10e	33	10	6½	6½	6½	
1⅞	11-16	Pioneer Sys		3	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
7⅞	2¼	PionTx .65e	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27¾	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	11	2	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	1	8	5⅝	5½	5½—	
[illegible]	17¼	Pittway 1b	13	38	57⅛	50⅝	51⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	3¼	Plant Ind	22	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
14⅞	13½	Planlrnc .12	13	76	16⅛	14⅞	16⅛+	2
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	PlyGa .511	19	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
12⅞	4¼	Pneo .80	4	2	11½	11¼	11½+	¼
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		16	1	1	1 —	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Polychr .29t	6	2	5	5	5	
12½	8¾	Pratt Lb 1	14	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
27¾	17¾	Prent Hall 1	12	31	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
5	1⅝	PresRB .24p		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	1⅝	Presley Cos		5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
2½	1¼	Prd Fnd		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	13-16	PSA Inc wt		3	⅞	⅞	⅞+	1-16
49⅞	42½	PSCol pf4.25		z100	46	46	46 —	½
3⅝	1⅝	PntaGrd Io	18	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
8⅞	3½	Prepac I.b	13	1	7¾	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
R - S - T								
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	3	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
18⅝	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	8	6	13½	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	9	7	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅝
5½	2⅝	Rain Pack		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
17⅝	9⅞	JayPr .40	42	16	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
18¾	12⅝	RealEsl 1.40	11	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
13⅝	9	RltRef 1.75e	7	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
15-16	7-6	Rel Grp wt		36	9-16	7-16	½+	1-16
13⅝	7⅝	Re Ar .80	7	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
9-16	⅛	RepMtn wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
25½	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		48	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
2½	⅞	Rest Assoc		3	1	1	1	
2½	1	RET Inc Fd		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	RH Med Svc	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
3⅞	⅞	Richton Intl	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
19½	8½	Riley Co	6	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅞	4⅝	RisdonM .36	35	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	RLC Corp		5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35⅞	19½	Robintech	4	19	22½	22⅛	22½—	⅛
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Rocor .05p	23	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅞	9-16	Ronco Telep	4	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5½	2⅝	Rossor Cp		12	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
⅞	⅛	Rossor wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
37⅞	27⅛	Rowan .14b	4	27	22⅞	22	22⅞+	⅛
15-16	9-16	RoyBsn Fd		18	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅞	1⅝	RPS Prod	18	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	RustCft .40	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅝	11¼	RyanH .20a	12	2	19	19	19	
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	6	33	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	⅝
20½	7⅛	Sambos .15e	2	66	17⅛	16½	17 +	⅞
8⅛	6⅞	San Carlos		3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
10	8	SDie G pf.88		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	10	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Schiller Ind	7	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
9¾	6	SchoptP .40	8	18	8⅛	7½	7½—	⅜
14½	13¼	Sci Atlanta	13	4	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	¼
15⅞	12	Scurry Rain		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5	2	Sealectr Cp	4	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		20	½	7-16	7-16—	1-16
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		8	⅞	13-16	13-16+	1-16
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8	4½	SelasCp .22p		15	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
16	7⅝	SeligLatz 1b	6	4	14⅝	14	14 +	⅛
7½	3⅞	Semich .14t	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Servisco .30	23	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1	Servotr .10r		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
14¼	10	SG Se pf1.78		1	13½	13½	13½+	¼
7⅝	2	ShearH .10e	3	33	5⅛	5	5	
6	3⅛	Shnd Co .24t	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	13	15	20¼	20	20 —	⅜
19⅞	8½	Sherwd Med	7	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	Shopwell In		85	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
15⅛	7⅝	Showbot .80	5	5	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
10¼	3½	Sierrcin .20	7	6	6	5¾	5¾	
15⅛	7¼	Sifcoin .40a	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	SikesCp .02p		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1	Simplex Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	3⅛	Sky City .28t	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅜
2⅜	1⅜	SMD Ind	4	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		23	2⅝	2½	2½	
8⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	4	60	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Soundsn .40	38	49	12½	12	12¼+	¼
25¼	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		3	25⅛	25	25⅛—	⅛
101½	88	SCE pf8.70		2	93	93	93 +	1
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
12½	10⅝	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	¼
61½	40	ScuRoy .68b	5	11	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛—	⅝
9⅞	8	Sowest Airl	8	57	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅞
5⅝	3⅞	Sparlck .30	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅛	3	Specity Rest	6	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	5	5	6½	6¼	6½+	⅜
2½	5-16	Spencer Cos		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	½
7⅝	3⅛	Spencr F .32	488	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
5⅝	2¼	StdCont .03e	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3	Std Metl .50t	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	65	9½	8⅞	9⅝+	⅝
27	10¼	StdShrs .40r		11	25½	25¼	25¼+	¼
11⅝	8⅛	StarSup .48a	4	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23⅞	9⅝	StarrtHo .30	10	2	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	¼
8⅝	3½	StatSvL .40b	6	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
10⅝	3¼	Steelmf .27e	2	2	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		3	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
3¼	1¼	Stevcoknit	50	8	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8¾	3½	STP Cp .40e	9	3	6½	6½	6½	
10⅝	5⅝	StrutW .05e	14	30	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	6	15	13-16	¾	3-16+	1-16
4⅝	2⅝	SunCityl .25	7	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	9	5	19⅛	18⅝	19 +	½
12	4⅝	Sunshjr .20	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	6	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
6⅝	3½	Sup Surg Mf	7	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
2⅝	15-16	Susquehana		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20⅝	9¾	SW Ind .80	4	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
7¼	2¾	Synaloy .05r	5	7	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	15	305	34½	33⅞	34½+	⅝
4½	5-16	System Eng		11	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
18⅝	9¼	Tasty 1.08a	7	1	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	29	13	⅞	13-16	⅞+	⅛
3	⅝	Techcl Taps	5	35	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	5	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6½	Teleflex .32t	14	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1	Tenna TTRP	⅛	½	¼	2½	2½+	⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅝	4	TennFS .40e	6	25	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1	Tensor Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	21	4	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
16⅛	9¾	TerraC .40e	2	47	9¾	9½	9¾	
11⅞	2⅞	TesoroPt wt		192	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	13	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
4½	2⅛	Thorof Mkt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅛	Tigerintl wt		26	7-32	⅛	⅛	
4⅞	2½	Timple Ind	300	5	3	3	3	
14⅝	4⅝	Tokheim .40	6	6	10¼	10	10⅛+	¼
99	93	TolEd pf 10		z50	98	98	98 +	1½
85	77	TolEd pf8.32		z30	82½	81½	82½+	3⅝
9	4⅝	ToppsGu .20	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPt1 NA	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	1-16
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3½	Tracor Inc	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	4	Trico Ind	10	24	4½	4⅝	4½	
3⅛	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	1½	Tufico .10e	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Turbodyne	15	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7¼	3⅝	TwinFair In	8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
U - V								
18⅞	12¾	U&I 1.20a	7	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
4⅛	1⅞	UIP Cp .12	5	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	2¼	UNA .10a	5	24	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Unimax Grp		7	3	3	3	
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	148	3	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		10	½	7-16	7-16	
14⅝	10½	UnCosF .48b	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2	½	UnNat Corp		60	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6	2¾	U PDye .07p		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UnRIT .52e		11	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
5-16	1-16	UnRIT wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14⅝	3½	US Flltr .20	8	202	1½	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	USLsgRl E		11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
⅝	⅜	US LsgR wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	3	3½	3⅛	3½	
3¼	1½	US Radiux		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22	14¼	US Redu .68	4	62	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
17	5⅝	Unity Buy S	8	23	14	13¾	14 +	¼
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¼	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3	UnivJun .28	7	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	¼
6⅝	3⅛	Univ Sev .40	6	1	6	6	6	
6½	3⅛	UV Ind wt		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	7	4	6½	6⅝	6½	
4	2¾	Valspar .24	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		18	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
7¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	4	18	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	
11⅞	6⅞	Veecoins .32	8	5	7	7	7	
15⅛	5⅝	VermtA .40b	7	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
4⅝	1⅞	Vermitron	5	39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅝	7-16	Vertipli Inc		3	1½	1½	1½	
2½	⅞	Viking Genl	8	1	1	1	1 +	1-16
2⅝	⅛	Vikoa Inc		6	1¼	1	1¼+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅝	5½	Voplex .68	19	2	7½	7½	7½	6
2⅝	1½	Vulcan .02e		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
W								
5¼	2⅝	WabMg .10a	8	6	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	9	12	9½	9⅝	9½+	⅛
10⅝	5	WagnrEl .48	10	1	8	8	8	
4⅛	1½	Wainoco Oil	13	7	3	3	3 +	⅛
4	2	WallacS .14e	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		6	1	1	1	
2⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
30	16⅞	WasPstB .50	8	7	21¾	21¼	21¼—	¼
16	11⅝	WRIT 1.28	11	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Watsco .20	22	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	
9	5⅝	Weld Tb Am	1	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2½	Wellco .10e	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11	3¾	Westats Pll	9	173	9	8¾	9 +	¼
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		41	7-16	⅜	⅜—	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1½	⅜	WstPac I wt		16	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	11	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15¾	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	5	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅜
¾	¼	Whittakr wt		30	⅜	⅜		
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	2½	WilsonBr .20	8	5	3	3	3	
9⅝	5⅝	Winkimn .50	5	34	10⅝	9½	10½+	1⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WolfHB .06p		25	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅝	8¼	Worcest Ctl	4	26	8⅛	7¾	7¾—	½
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	16	11	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	¼
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	87	10	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	18	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17½	7½	WUI Inc .60	6	89	15½	14⅞	15½+	⅜
11⅝	5	Wynnin .10e	4	20	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅜
12⅛	6½	WymBn .50	9	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
X - Y - Z								
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	48	16	16¼	15¾	16¼+	⅝
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	9	5	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		4	4	4	4 +	⅛

Currency Rates

November 11, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6365	5.4450	102.71*	60.20*	39.047	—	6.813*	99.30*	43.975*
Brussels (c)					Closed				
Frankfurt	2.5695	5.2015	—	58.66*	3.800x	97.38*	6.635*	97.36*	42.81*
London (x)	2.0626	—	5.2010	9.027	1383.90	5.439	79.85	5.446	12.3725
Milan	756.75	1395.45	263.30	154.46	—	258.40	17.453	256.30	112.82
Paris					Closed				
Zurich	2.638	5.4466	102.75*	60.28*	0.3909*	99.88*	6.820*	—	44.10*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9977; Escudo: 26.58; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.13; Schilling: 18.185; Sw. krona: 4.374; Yen: 302.45; Belgian financial franc: 39.84; Hong Kong $: 5.027; Canada $: 1.014.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 11, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	263	Matsu E. Wks	618
Canon	252	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	130
Dai Nip. Print.	484	Mitsubi Corp.	428
Fuji Bank	316	Mitsui Co.	463
Fuji Photo	385	Mitsukoshi	440
Hitachi	163	Nippon Elec.	182
Honda Motor	561	Sharp	293
C. Itoh	387	Shiseido	1,080
Japan Air Lines	1,510	Sony Corp.	2,500
Kansai El Pwr.	660	Sumitomo Bank	327
Kao Soap	645	Taisho Marine	309
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda	219
Komatsu	373	Teijin	173
Kubota	315	Tokyo Marine	554
Matsu Ind.	541	Toray	148
		Toyota	631

*Ex-dividend, Ex-rights.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Asked
ir France 9½-87	100¾	101¾
sahi 10¼-80	102½	103½
SEA 8½-86	89¾	90¾
nland 8-87	89¾	90¾
ust. I.D. 10¼-81	102¾	103¾
ust-Swiss 8-87	90	91
k Tokyo 7¾-76	98¾	99¾
FCE 9-82	100	101
N.P. 9½-81	101	102
orregaard 8¾-86	92¾	93¾
roken Hill 0-9?	99½	100½
roken Hill 9½-81	101¼	102¼
arlsberg 8¾-86	98	99
arrier 8-87	88	89
NE 9¼-85	99½	100¼
N Rhone 10-80/8.	102⅝	103⅝
ons Food 7½-91	86	87
onoco 8-86	95	96
ont Tel 8¼-86	94½	95½
open Coun 7¾-8.	83	84
open Tel 8½-86	98	99
orning 8½-86	97¾	98¾
ut Ham 8-87	91	92
ana 8-87	89	90
enmark 9-82	99½	100½
enmark 7½-90	81¼	82¼
ow Cor 8½-86	99¾	100¾
upont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
IB 9½-85	100¼	101¼
ricsson 9¼-85	99	100
sso 7½-78	100½	101½
so 8-86 Nov	98	99
rst Chic 7-80	94¾	95¾
n Cable 8¼-87	87½	88½
n Mills 8-86	94½	95½
n Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
n Mot 8¾-86	102	103
H.H. 7¾-88	82	83
E 8¼-86	95½	96½
as 8-78	101	102
as 8¾-86	99½	100½
I.B.J. 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
Util 8¼-82	96	97
mberley 8½-86	99½	100½
rubeni 9¾-82	100¾	101¾
chelin 7½-88	82¼	83¼
les 9¼-80	101¼	102¼
nsanto 8¾-85	102½	104
orola 8-87	93	94
gKomBk 7½-87	85¾	86¾
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	100½	101½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	96½	97½
Oslo 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-89	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	88¾	89¾
Papua 9½-83	99	100
Pemex 10¼-82	99¾	100¾
Pennwalt 8-87	91	92
Philmorris 8½-86	100¼	101¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	88½	89½
Ralston 7½-87	91	92
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-85	86¾	87¾
Scanraff 8⅝-88	95½	96½
Scott 8¾-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Singer 11-77	99¾	100¾
Skandin. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	99	100
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100½	101½
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99¼	100¼
Sybron 8-87	90	91
Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½
Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½
Textron 7¾-87	86¼	87¼
Tokyo Cor.10¼-81	102¾	103¾
TokyoCur 8¾-88	87	89
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-89	92½	93½
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	90½	91½
Volvo 9½-85	99¾	100¾
Volvo 8-87	86¾	87¾

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	96	98
Ashland 5-88	76½	78½
Beatrice 6¼-91	108	110
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Borden 6⅞-91	104½	106½
Borden 5-92	93½	95½
BroadHale 4⅞-87	74	76
Carnation 4-88	86½	88½
Chevron 5-88	99	101
Chrysler 4¾-88	49	51
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	70½	72½
Cumm In 6¼-88	77½	79½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	80	82
EastKodak 4½-88	115	117
Econ Lab 4¾-87	78½	80½
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	87	89
Ford 5-88	75½	77½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	70½	72½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82½	84½
Gen Food 4½-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-82	81	83
Gillette 4¾-87	74½	76½
Gould 5-87	87	89
Gulf West. 5-88	84	86
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
ITT 4⅝-87	81½	83½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	68½	70½
Komatsu 7¼-90	101	103
McDerm 4¾-87	110½	112½
Morgan JP 4½-87	98½	100½
Nabisco 5¼-88	91½	93½
Owens Ill 4½-87	86½	88½
Penney JC 4½-87	78½	80½
Phil Lamp 4¾-88	86	88
R.C.A. 5-88	74	76
Revlon 4¾-85	107	109
Revlon 4¾-87	98	100
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
UnCarb 4¾-82	102½	104½
WarnLam 4½-87	92½	94½
WarnLam 4¼-88	80½	82½
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	Unavailable		
Previous	98.41	87.40	96.76

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August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement:
"The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half."
(A peace settlement was initialed by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
"The oil producers' petrodollar suplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards. Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

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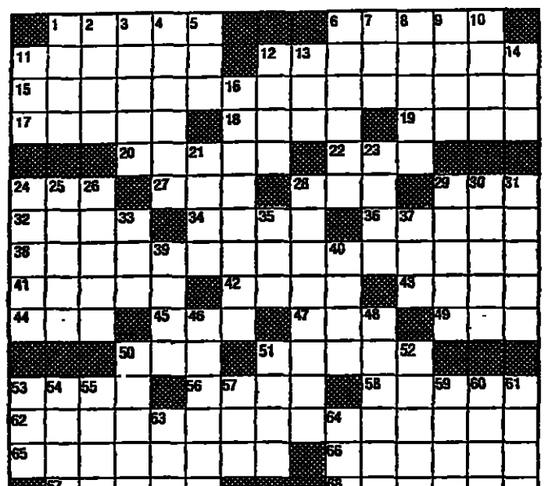
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Marina sights
6 Air-control gear
11 Doze
12 Responder to O on the dial
15 Swimmer's stroke
17 Trumpet sound
18 Earthen jar
19 —— bien
20 Tall tales
22 Banes of AWOL's
24 Exact copy: Abbr.
27 Droop
28 Insect
29 Rhine tributary
32 Eastern nurse
34 Cordon ——
36 Wander
38 Part of R.C.M.P.
41 Slight shade
42 Month: Abbr.
43 Look after
44 Bend in timber
45 "—— is long . . ."
47 Initials for Jesus
49 Eye trouble
50 "We —— not amused"
51 Granny and bow
53 Down with: Fr.
56 Frost, for one
58 "—— of robins . . ."
62 Risky game
65 More avid
66 Had qualms about
67 X- —— movie
68 Salesmen's concerns

DOWN

1 Pry or Bunyan
2 "—— long, long way to . . ."
3 Track-bet pairing
4 "And what is so —— a day . . ."
5 Belgian resort
6 Find a new title
7 Bow
8 Moves swiftly
9 Flower extract: Var.
10 Pitcher Schoolboy
11 First name in jazz
12 Paintings
13 "—— Joey"
14 Literary monogram
16 "At ——!" (finally)
21 U.S. physicist
23 Incas' land
24 Actualities
25 By force
26 Shrewd
28 Meet by accident
29 Pays up
30 Provocateur
31 Singer Helen
33 Crone
35 Mariner's direction
37 Insect
39 "—— me!"
40 Holy Roman emperor
46 Settled I.O.U.'s
48 More trite
50 Property, for one
51 Deborah or Jean
52 Slammin' Sammy
53 S.A. country
54 Aaron or Raymond
55 Sailing
57 Number
59 Raison d' ——
60 British money: Abbr.
61 Knight of TV and others
63 European fish
64 Sky sighting: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Fog
ANKARA	10	50	Clear
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Clear
BELGRADE	6	43	Overcast
BERLIN	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Clear
BUDAPEST	6	43	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	30	86	Clear
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Overcast
HELSINKI	4	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Clear
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Sunny
MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
MILAN	6	43	Fog
MONTREAL	11	52	Cloudy
MOSCOW	4	39	Cloudy
MUNICH	5	41	Cloudy
NEW YORK	15	59	Sunny
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	2	36	Overcast
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	6	43	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Clear
SOFIA	5	41	Showers
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Fog
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	23	73	Cloudy
TUNIS	20	68	Clear
VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
VIENNA	3	37	Overcast
WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	17	63	Sunny
ZURICH	4	39	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 11, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.30
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.47
Austral Select	$2.80
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bacobond	SF789.40
— (d) Combar	$735
— (d) Grobar	SF2538
— (d) Stockbar	SF834
(w) Brownus rest	$12.68
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$10.86
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$4.46
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$6.79
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.33
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.45
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,076
(d) Caribico Open-End	$86.60
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.91
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$653.33
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.38
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.04
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V.	$8.34
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF531
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF73.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF67.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF71.25
— (d) Usec	SF628
— (d) Europavalor	SF123.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.01
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$7.88
(w) D.G.C.	$38.94
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.85
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd	$10.89
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,007
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.70
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfond	DM73.90
FIDELITY:	
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$50.46
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.51
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$22.54
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$9.48
(d) Fiducen	SF915
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$117.06
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.91
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.38
(d) First Security Ca Fd	$24.85
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.72
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,757
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF75.68
(d) Fondital fa	$10.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.95
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.53
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$7.02
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.54
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd.	$24.81
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.80
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.	$7.17
(w) Hansmann Holdg NV.	$5,542
(i) H.O.L.T Habet	$24.61
(d) Icofund	$9.32
(d) Interfix	SF285.65
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.50
(w) Intermarket Fund	$99.77
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.59
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.90
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$36.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.85
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$46.32
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.44
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Esor. Trust	$43.89
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$35.93
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$12.82
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,543
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$9.96
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$18.04
(w) Leverage Can Hold	$26.12
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
†(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fu.	SF279.50
‡(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF369.50
(w) Luxfund	$18.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.66
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.54
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$2.84
(w) N.A.M.F.	$82.55
(w) Nippon Fund	$35.39
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$5.79
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.30
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.14
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.47
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,947
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,831
(d) Rentinvest	LF851
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.42
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF55.85
Share Realty N.V.	$14.21
Share International N.V.	$4.51
SEFRO:	
— (w) Sefro (N.A.V.)	$11.41
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.24
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.82
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$6.93
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM92.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est.	SF1,533
— (r) Securswiss	SF873
(d) Soros Fund	$171.83
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF438.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF61.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF374.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF7.94
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF81.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF87.55
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. Sea)	$22.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$20.64
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.72
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF34.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF76.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF172.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF8C
— (d) Globinvest	SF64
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF73
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF333
— (d) Safit Sw'h Ass. Sh	SF244
— (d) Sima Swiss Ry Sh	SF181
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantic-fonds	DM16.50
— (d) Europafonds	$34.85
— (d) Unifonds	$21.55
— (d) Univerta	DM42.95
— (d) Unispecial I	DM35.85
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.61
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd	$11.75
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.66
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,249.24
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,703.77
(d) World Equity Girth Fd	$281.75
(w) Worldwide Securities	$33.73
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,508.11

DM — Deutsche Mark. Ex-dividend: † — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; † — Offer prices; a — Asked.

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAWLB
MERIN
LOMOGY
VOINEC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TRIPE SLANT GIGOLO ZENITH

Answers: *At first it's hard to cook in the Italian style*—SPAGHETTI

BOOKS

THE REALMS OF GOLD

By Margaret Drabble. Knopf. 354 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHILE "The Realms of Gold" is drenched with intelligence, that is not enough to make it work. Margaret Drabble seems to know a bit about everything, except, perhaps, the evolution of the novel form. For example, she tells me much more than I want to know about Frances Wingate, her heroine. There is a limit to what one cares to hear, even about an attractive, vital and accomplished woman. If Frances Wingate were a close friend of mine, I would still feel impatient with Miss Drabble's endless cataloguing of Frances's thoughts and feelings. And she is not a close friend, only a character in a novel.

It is generally taken for granted that people's love affairs are interesting, but they are not, in most cases. Why should they be? Love is, by definition, inexplicable like the medieval conception of heaven. We cannot possibly see what they see in each other. It is only when love is interfered with, when its tragicomic energies are rechanneled to meet difficulties—all the world hates a lover—that it becomes an apt subject for a novel.

While there are difficulties in *the love affair of Frances Wingate* and Karel Schmidt, they are such minor ones—Frances's restlessness, Karel's fecklessness—that I couldn't feel one way or another about watching them overcome these obstacles. Anyway it didn't seem that "The Realms of Gold" was really a novel about love or anything else. It was more like an exercise in craft—rather old-fashioned craft—full of authorial asides in which Miss Drabble pauses to tell us why she is doing this or that, instead of what I would have liked her to, such as condensing and intensifying her effects.

Surprise, delight, pity, terror, anxiety—even disgust: These are what one hopes for in a serious novel. "The Realms of Gold" offers instead plausible, sometimes lively, conservations, a welter of reflections and observations *emanating from the indefatigable* Frances and two or three unhelpful subplots. Subplot: The very word conjures up a 19th-century minor novelist conspiring to delay the reader's gratification until it has ripened to his or her satisfaction.

Frances has a young nephew, Stephen, who kills himself and his baby because he is pessimistic about life. He is what I would call a rhetorical character, one brought in by the author to illustrate a pet theory or provide an occasion for glamorous ideological speculation. Frances also has a remote cousin, Janet, whose life appears to be hopeless as well, mainly because her husband is. Only one change is brought about in Janet in "The Realms of Gold"; she develops a habit of dining with Frances occasionally. Can we call this a consumation? Was it for this that she was brought in and her pinched, stereotypical existence exposed to view?

If I were asked what struck me most about Frances and Karel, I would have to say: the fact that they have their teeth extracted. She loses two, he loses one; he already has a bridge when the book begins. Frances is so lacking in secondary qualifications, that one wonders what she is in a position to appreciate or succumb to, love. Karel is a compulsive empathizer, and it is easy to imagine his "loving" Frances as his peak experience in this same line.

With all this, "The Realms of Gold" is full of good things. As in Saul Bellow's latest novel, "Humboldt's Gift," the digressions may be the best parts. Miss Drabble gives us brilliant little essays on the astonishing strangeness of many marriages, on the relationship between landscape and character, on the application of archaeology, on American agoraphobia. The conversations are sometimes absorbing. And one inevitably likes Frances for her—dare I say it?—womanliness. Though she is foolish in leaving her four children for an archaeological dig or a conference halfway around the world, though she has the drive and energy of three men, though she is far from being romantic in any way that I can identify, she is pleasantly female—so much so, in fact, that I could not see Karel for looking at her. She is female in a way that should satisfy both feminists and men.

Is it ungrateful to respond negatively to a book that is well written, if poorly structured, that is alive with ideas, that contains at least one buxom character? Perhaps it is, but one feels that the author can, and ought to do better. "The Realms of Gold" is when you come right down to it an occasional book, like an occasional chair—not really necessary. And I don't think anyone in his right mind would choose to lose Miss Drabble an occasional woman.

Anatole Broyard is a critic for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week	Last week	Weeks on list
1 Ragtime, by E.L. Doctorow	1	19
2 Curtain, by Agatha Christie	2	4
3 Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner	3	12
4 Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow	4	8
5 The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone	5	10
6 The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton	6	6
7 The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey	7	14
8 Shogun, by James Clavell	8	11
9 The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins	9	18
10 Circus, by Alistair MacLean	10	5

GENERAL

1 Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter
2 Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer
3 TM, by Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe
4 Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross
5 Power! by Michael Korda
6 Bring on the Empty Horses, by David Niven
7 Money, by John Kenneth Galbraith
8 The Save Your Life Diet, by David Reuben, M.D.
9 The Relaxation Response, by Herbert Benson, M.D.
10 The Great Railway Bazaar, by Paul Theroux

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	O	A	D		T	H	O	U	S		C	L	I	P
O	M	R	I		R	A	N	C	H		R	A	V	E
V	I	E	S		U	V	U	L	A		I	C	A	N
S	H	A	T	E	D	E	P	A	R	T	M	E	N	T
			H	A	G	S			P	O	E			
R	E	V	I	S	E		S	E	N	A	T	O	R	
E	N	A	C	T		T	A	W	N	Y		O	S	U
C	E	L	T		H	A	L	A	S		J	U	A	N
A	M	O		R	A	I	L	L	Y		S	U	R	G	E
P	Y	R	R	H	I	C		C	U	I	S	S	E	S
			A	E	R			S	L	I	T			
R	E	P	R	E	S	E	N	T	A	T	I	V	E	S
J	O	L	E		T	S	A	R	S		C	A	N	A
B	I	A	S		O	N	T	A	P		E	D	D	Y
S	E	N	T		M	E	E	D	S		S	E	S	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The defense got off to a good start when West led the heart ace in the diagramed hand. South did his best to confuse the issue by dropping the queen, but West was not deceived. If East had begun with three hearts, he presumably would have supported that suit in the auction, and his play of the three denied a doubleton. He therefore continued with a low heart and, when his partner ruffed, South dropped the ten.

Needing to reach his partner for a second ruff, East tried underleading his club ace. The declarer put up his king promptly and West followed with the four. The diamond jack was led, and when East won with the ace he had to decide how to reach his partner's hand.

If he had persevered with clubs, the defense would have taken six tricks, two ruffs, three aces and an extra club trick, for a penalty of 700 and a gain of two international match points. But East led a spade, hoping his partner had the spade ace. When South was able to win, draw the missing trump, and finesse in hearts, obtaining two club discards.

	NORTH	
	♠ K4	
	♡ K984	
	◇ Q872	
	♣ 1093	
WEST		EAST (D)
♠ Q732		♠ J10965
♡ AJ652		♡ 3
◇ 5		◇ A96
♣ QJ4		♣ A65
	SOUTH	
	♠ A	
	♡ Q107	
	◇ KJ1043	
	♣ K872	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♢	1 ♡	1 N.T.
2 ♠	3 ♣	4 ♣	5 ♢
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

نسخة من الأصل

NFL Chiefs Upset Cowboys, 34-31, On Third Touchdown by Podolak

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 11 (UPI). Ed Podolak, who scored two touchdowns within a 23-second span near the end of the first half, produced a third and winning score with 10 minutes remaining last night as the Kansas City Chiefs upset the fumbling Dallas Cowboys, 34-31.

Podolak's five-yard touchdown reception from Mike Livingston ended a scoring barrage that saw the lead change hands six times in the National Football League game.

Safety Mike Sensibaugh and linebacker Willie Lanier protected the Kansas City lead with interceptions that ran the Cowboy turnover total to seven. Dallas lost five fumbles.

The victory improved Kansas City's won-lost record to 4-4 and kept alive the Chiefs' hope of catching Oakland in the American Conference West. Dallas fell a game behind Washington and St. Louis in the National Conference East with a 5-3 record.

Kansas City had scored on a 51-yard field goal by Jan Stenerud and a touchdown by defensive end John Matuszak on a fumble recovery, but still trailed, 17-10, with time running out in the first half.

But Podolak scored from the one with 1 minute 20 seconds remaining, and, following a fumble by Doug Dennison on the ensuing kickoff, Podolak dashed in from the 11 to put the Chiefs in front at the half, 24-17.

After Dallas had tied the game in the third quarter, Stenerud put the Chiefs back in front with a 44-yard field goal. After Dallas moved in front again late in the third quarter, Kansas City came up with another fumble recovery and the Livingston-to-Podolak touchdown pass that decided the game.

Roger Staubach produced touchdown runs of nine and one yard for Dallas and threw for touchdowns of 15 and 47 yards to Golden Richards. Toni Fritsch contributed a 31-yard field goal for Dallas.

Staubach's excellent game was wiped out by the Dallas blunders. The Cowboy quarterback hit on 17 of 31 throws for 243 yards.

Podolak gained 75 yards in the first half. The Cowboys, however, stopped the veteran running back in the second half and he finished the game with only 88 yards on 20 carries.

Dallas's mistakes began early as it lost a fumble at the Chiefs' one-yard line on their second possession.

The next Cowboy fumble came from Preston Pearson midway in the second quarter at the Dallas four. The ball bounced off Pearson and shot into the end zone, where Matuszak fell on it for a Kansas City touchdown.

"Fumbles beat us more than anything," said Cowboys coach Tom Landry. "This is our first real bad game after seven good ones. We will just have to wipe this one off the boards. We've lost three of our last four and now we'll have to shake it off. You've got to streak somewhere along the line and put together three or four big wins."

Rookie Kansas City coach Paul Wiggin, whose team has rallied from an 0-3 start to 4-4, was overjoyed with the victory.

"We beat Dallas, dammit, we beat Dallas," he yelled after the game. "This was a big win for us. These guys just don't quit. I am excited about being a part of this team and I think this win is just as exciting as our win over Oakland."

United Press International.

ON THE LOOSE—The Eagles' John Outlaw tries to step over the Cards' Terry Metcalf, who fumbled. Also in on play is Eagles' Will Wynn. Philadelphia recovered ball.

...Coach From NFL Named to Replace McKay at USC

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 (UPI). In a surprise choice, the University of Southern California went into the pro ranks for a new head football coach yesterday and appointed John Robinson to succeed John McKay.

Robinson, 40, however, has a long college coaching background and was an assistant to McKay at USC from 1972 to 1974, just before joining the Raiders as defensive backfield coach.

McKay is leaving the Trojans at the end of this season after 11 years as head man to coach Tampa Bay, an expansion entry in the National Football League. It was believed by many that Dave Levy, a longtime McKay assistant, had the inside track for the top job. Craig Fertig, a former USC quarterback and also McKay assistant, was also mentioned as a possibility for the job.

Robinson played his college ball at the University of Oregon, also McKay's alma mater. He was an end on the Webfoots' 1957 Rose Bowl team and then became a graduate assistant coach for two years before becoming a regular member of the coaching staff.

He spent 12 seasons coaching at Oregon and was defensive coach in the last three.

He came to USC in 1972 as defensive backfield and quarterback coach.

Portuguese to Test Czechoslovak Soccer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 11 (IHT).—Portugal plays at home against Czechoslovakia tomorrow in a match of enormous tension and potential significance in Group I of the European Nations soccer championship. Statistically, at least, both these countries, along with England, have a chance of qualifying for the quarterfinals. A victory for Czechoslovakia would make it very much the favorite. Its 2-1 victory over England in Bratislava last month gave it six points, having won all three home matches and lost at Wembley. England, which has to come to Portugal next week, has seven points and can thus reach a maximum of nine. The Czechoslovaks have to play in Cyprus—never the easiest of undertakings—on Nov. 23, while the Portuguese, the outsiders in the group, wind up against Cyprus on Dec. 3.

Having seen Czechoslovakia beat England, I am not at all sure that they can win in Portugal. This may seem strange, given the fact that in Prague last April 30 they thrashed Portugal, 5-0.

But the Czechoslovaks at home and the Czechoslovaks away are two very different teams. They were rather lucky to beat an indifferent England eleven. They rely a great deal, it seems to me, on the fervent backing of their impassioned supporters when they play in Bratislava and rely, too, on the greater latitude given to a home team to play ruthlessly. Pivarnik and Co. won't get away with as much in Portugal as they did in Bratislava, and may well find themselves struggling against such talented forwards as the Benfica pair, the right-sided, swift Nene, and Jordao, surely due for recall to the Portuguese colors.

Portugal has such other forwards as Alves of Boavista and Molnos of Benfica to call on, a reliable goalkeeper in Damas of Sporting, and a powerful stopper in Humberto, now with Paris, but likely to return for this important game. Whatever the political situation in Portugal, soccer, so far at least, appears to have remained strangely untouched, and the Portuguese team will be anxious to wipe out the embarrassing memory of that 5-0 thrashing.

Playing for Czechoslovakia that day was the clever striker Petras, but injuries, not to mention suspensions, have played havoc with him this season, and I doubt if he'll be fit in time for this game. Much will depend on the clever right-winger Marian Masny, who beat Gillard to set up the winning goal against England. But Masny out of Bratislava just isn't the same player, and the Portuguese know a thing or two when it comes to being hard.

On Sunday, in Rome, the Netherlands play Italy without Johan Cruyff and Johan Neeskens in a match which will certainly decide whether the Dutch or the Poles win Group 5. No doubt it will be yet another of those goalless draws in which Italian teams dourly and dully specialize. Italy drew, 0-0, twice with Poland and at home, and in Rome to the Finns.

Cruyff and Neeskens have been barred from playing by their club, Barcelona, which has a match the next day, and it is true that Italy looked up a little in Warsaw. Above all, new hope Giancarlo Antognoni, Fiorentina's inside-forward, had much his best game yet in international soccer. Were Capello fit to join him in midfield, making the bullets for Pulici and Co. to fire, Italy might surprise the Dutch.

But though Cruyff is still, when he decides to go flat out, the irreplaceable mainspring of the Dutch team, with Neeskens a vital lieutenant, there are other fine players, too, such as the Ajax backs, Krol and Suurbier, not to mention their goal-scoring clubmate, Geels. Italy has to win, 4-0, for Poland to qualify and as its manager Fulvio Bernardini said jokingly, "Don't the Poles know we don't get goals?"

42 Next Season

Aaron Hits at Risky Age

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—As if mesmerized by the song of the sweet bird of youth, Henry Aaron will continue swinging for home runs next season when he will be 42 years old.

"I will honor the final season of my two-year contract with the Milwaukee Brewers," says Aaron, "then I'll move into the front office as a vice-president."

His salary next season reportedly will be $240,000, which means Aaron will take the money and run. Or, hopefully, trot. But he didn't trot much last season when he hit only 12 home runs. His record total is now 745, which is reason enough for Aaron to convince himself that he still has a big year inside him to justify his salary, that he's not a .234 hitter as he was last season in his adjustment to the American League's pitchers, strike zone and designated-hitter role.

Near the end of the season, Aaron was described by a realistic admirer as "looking like a guy who's through." His handspeed just isn't as quick as it used to be. When he gets a breaking ball, he doesn't react the way he used to.

On a fast ball you can see the old Hank but on a breaking ball he looks bad. Aaron also hinted in September that he would retire, saying, "I don't feel old but I am old. When you're 41, you're 41, it's as simple as that."

Many of the great hitters didn't even last that long—not Babe Ruth, not Ty Cobb, not Rogers Hornsby, not Tris Speaker, not George Sisler, not Napoleon Lajoie, to name six Hall of Fame hitters who had retired by the time they were 42, at least according to the birthdays that the Baseball Encyclopedia lists for them.

Two of the most productive 42-year-old hitters were Cap Anson, who before the turn of the century was the Chicago Cubs' first baseman until he was 46, and Enos (Country) Slaughter, a more recent warhorse.

Anson batted .314 with 91 runs batted in during the 1893 season when he played 103 games. Slaughter hit .304 in 77 games for the New York Yankees in 1958, mostly as a pinch-hitter. He was traded to the Milwaukee Braves midway in the following season, that turned out to be his last.

Stan Musial batted .255 with 58 runs batted in and 12 homers in 124 games for the St. Louis Cardinals when he was a 42-year-old outfielder in 1963, his final season. At 41, he had hit .330, with 62 runs batted in and 19 homers.

Honus Wagner hit .287 in 123 games for the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1916 when he was a 42-year-old shortstop. The next season, his last, he batted .265 in 74 games, mostly as a first baseman. Eddie Collins of the old Philadelphia A's hit .303 as a pinch-hitter in 1928 when he was 42 but he participated in only 36 games.

The latest 42-year-old performer was Willie Mays, who batted .211 in 66 games for the New York Mets in 1973, and then retired.

Judging by the difficulty those hitters had at 42, it won't be easy for Aaron to improve on what he accomplished at 41 this year. Many major league hitters would have been proud to produce Aaron's statistics with the Brewers, but he wasn't proud.

Used almost exclusively as a designated hitter, he appeared in 137 games, drove in 60 runs and scored 45 with 109 hits that included 16 doubles and two triples. He struck out 51 times and had 70 walks. But of his 12 homers, only two occurred in the last two months.

Ideally, he will hit a home run in his final game at County Stadium and retire, a theatrical performance copyrighted by Ted Williams at Fenway Park in 1960.

Williams had turned 42 that Aug. 30, less than a month before the Red Sox were to finish their home schedule before going to Yankee Stadium for the final weekend.

"I knew I'd had it," Williams acknowledged later. "I had gone as far as I could. When I arrived at the ballpark that day, I told Mike Higgins (the Red Sox manager), 'This is the last game I'm going to play. I don't want to go to New York.' He agreed to let me skip the final series."

Because it was the last game at Fenway Park in what would be Williams's last season, he was honored in a pre-game ceremony. He even tipped his hat to the Boston fans, perhaps for the only time. And in the eighth inning, in his last time at bat, he hit a long home run off Jack Fisher of the Baltimore Orioles.

Ted Williams never swung a bat in anger again, even though his statistics hadn't deteriorated. In his final season he batted .316 with 39 homers and 72 runs batted in.

That's the way Henry Aaron deserves to go out, his elbows high in his home run trot, listening to the song of the sweet bird of youth as it flies away to mesmerize someone else.

Riggs Is Given Big Head Start In Money Run

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Australian long-distance runner Bill Emmerton, 56, says he will meet tennis player Bobby Riggs, 57, in a $100,000 winner-take-all handicap race across California's Death Valley next month.

Emmerton said he would run 100 miles and Riggs, the challenger and loser to Billie Jean King in a "battle of the sexes" tennis match, would only have to go 50 miles.

"I think I can beat him. Long-distance running is a very different ballgame from playing tennis," said Emmerton, who holds the records for both running and walking across Death Valley. The two-day race, set to start on Dec. 15, was originally to have been held this week, but Riggs cut his knee in a running accident.

Providence Beats Russians on Shot In Final Seconds

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 11 (UPI).—Joey Hassett's basket with 3 seconds left gave Providence College a 76-74 victory over the Russian national basketball team last night.

The Russian team led for most of the game, holding a 41-34 edge at the half, and leading by 11 points, 47-36, three minutes into the second half.

Providence moved ahead, 54-53, midway through the period, but fell behind until Bob Cooper tied the score at 72-all with 1 minute 56 seconds to play. The Russians went ahead on a basket by Vladimir Shigili with a minute to go, but Bob Campbell tied it again for Providence at 74-74 with 52 seconds to play.

Hassett then gave the Russians their third loss in five games on their 14-game tour.

South Korean Victor

SHIZUOKA, Japan, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Yuh Jae Do of South Korea pounded Japanese challenger Masahiro Misako to the canvas three times in the sixth round to retain his World Boxing Association junior-middleweight crown here tonight.

U.S. Olympic Group Cites Need of Subsidy

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—America's international sports effort should be restructured and given at least some form of government subsidy, Olympic committee officials told a federal commission here yesterday.

"We're not talking about direct financial aid," said Philip Krumm, president of the U.S. Olympic group. "We're the only major-country committee that doesn't receive any aid now, and we like it that way. But we need government help to get the development and training facilities other countries have."

According to Krumm, the United States has only one speed-skating rink, compared with 11 in the Netherlands, and one bobsled run. He urged that the government build sports facilities that could be used by amateur athletes training for international competition such as the Olympics, and by the general public.

"We don't mean $100-million stadiums," Krumm told the President's Commission on Olympic Sports. "We mean facilities like speed-skating rinks, cycling velodromes and 50-meter Olympic swimming pools."

The cost of sending American teams to the recent Pan-American Games and to next year's Olympic Games (winter and summer) is $10.8 million, of which about 75 per cent comes from public and industry contributions. But family squabbles within the amateur sports structure and increasing public apathy have produced a scattered approach to international competition.

"If the American public still considers winning worthwhile," said Michael Harrigan, executive director of the commission, "then it has to wake up. We need better management of our Olympic programs."

Organization Need

In his call for restructuring, Krumm suggested that Congress could pass legislation providing that "all sports organizations desirous of having their athletes compete in international competition be required to become members of the national sports governing body affiliated with the international group that controls the sport."

Criticizing the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Krumm said lawsuits by that organization against the USOC had caused him to conclude that "the NCAA is not interested in Olympic activities or in international competition unless it can control them."

A power struggle between the NCAA and the Amateur Athletic Union helped speed the formation last June of the president's commission, a group assigned to "find direction" in what was described as a "quagmire" of jurisdictional disputes in amateur sports.

Other speakers at the opening of the two-day hearing in the Plaza Hotel included Robert Kane, executive vice-president of the USOC, and Willi Daume of West Germany, chairman of the organizing committee for the 1972 Olympics in Munich.

Daume, first vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, said his country had a sports association for every group, "even the nudists." He estimated that 50 million of the country's 62 million citizens belong to a sports club.

Since the end of World War II, he said, the West German government has subsidized amateur sports to a degree that includes every kind of aid short of giving cash to the athletes. The government, he said, has built 14,500 outdoor stadiums, 13,500 arenas and gyms, 2,500 indoor swimming pools, 1,500 outdoor swimming pools and 36,000 playgrounds. There is also a training center for national teams in each of 21 Olympic sports.

"The government gives the money," he said, "but the government has not the right to appoint our officials or control us."

Hesketh Auto Team Races Against Deadline

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Lord Alexander Hesketh, a wealthy auto racing enthusiast, said today he has until this weekend to find a sponsor to keep his Grand Prix team going.

The 25-year-old lord has put £500,000 ($1,050,000 at the current exchange rate) of his money into developing the car in which James Hunt won this year's Dutch Grand Prix. Hunt finished fourth in the drivers' standings.

Now he urgently needs another £300,000.

"The time involved in our car development program is such that we must make commitments next week which we cannot undertake without the backing of a commercial sponsor," Hesketh said. Friday night is the deadline for finding support.

"I have to face reality. I can't afford to make an all-out attack on the world championship out of my own pocket. We need a commercial sponsor to launch an attack on our No. 1 rivals, Ferrari."

The Hesketh racing squad rapidly became one of the most colorful teams on the world circuit.

Hesketh arrived at various tracks by jet, or by helicopter. During the Monaco Grand Prix he gave lavish parties aboard a liner moored in Monte Carlo harbor.

Hesketh had always maintained he wanted to keep independent "because sponsorship would ultimately mean control would be out of our hands."

But all that has changed for Britain's only self-financed team and Hesketh said today if he cannot find the sponsorship, he might turn to motorcycle racing.

"My immediate aim is what it always has been—to help James Hunt to win the world championship in a Hesketh-Ford," Hesketh said. "I am deeply grateful to him and all other members of the team who have supported me so loyally during the last six months, which has been a difficult time.

"James knew our future was uncertain back in the summer, and he could easily have gone off and signed a contract elsewhere for 1976. He chose to stay with me. I only hope I can repay his loyalty by providing him with a car for next year which will take him to the world championship.

"I believe we are in a position to beat Ferrari with our new 308C car, but I need backing to run a two-car team in 1976."

Sails 2d Team To Fold in ABA This Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The American Basketball Association today suffered another serious setback when the owners of the San Diego Sails announced they were no longer able to handle the bills for the ailing franchise.

The Sails are the second ABA franchise to fold in the last month. The Baltimore Claws, a team that had transferred business operations from Memphis after last season, were terminated on Oct. 24, four days before the season opener.

"San Diego confirmed today they were ceasing business operations effective immediately," said ABA commissioner Dave Debusschere.

The Sails had drawn a total of 7,126 paying customers in three home games, hardly enough revenue to pay for renting the San Diego Sports Arena.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
Miami	7	1	0	.875	249	118
Buffalo	5	3	0	.625	251	197
Baltimore	4	4	0	.500	217	191
New England	2	5	0	.375	136	161
N.Y. Jets	2	6	0	.250	159	241
Central						
Pittsburgh	7	1	0	.875	224	102
Cincinnati	7	1	0	.875	189	116
Houston	6	2	0	.750	170	103
Cleveland	0	8	0	.000	82	229
West						
Oakland	5	3	0	.750	203	124
Kansas City	4	4	0	.500	187	168
Denver	3	5	0	.375	145	204
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	80	194

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
Washington	6	2	0	.750	211	116
St. Louis	6	2	0	.750	196	171
Dallas	5	3	0	.625	196	155
N.Y. Giants	3	5	0	.375	135	181
Philadelphia	1	7	0	.125	132	189
Central						
Minnesota	8	0	0	1.000	230	96
Detroit	5	3	0	.625	160	149
Chicago	2	6	0	.250	94	210
Green Bay	1	7	0	.125	118	192
West						
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	192	103
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	145	165
Atlanta	2	6	0	.250	93	154
New Orleans	2	6	0	.250	98	223

Monday's Game

Kansas City 34, Dallas 31.

Sunday's Games

N.Y. Jets at Baltimore.
Cleveland at Oakland.
Miami at Houston.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Dallas at New England.
San Diego at Denver.
Los Angeles at Atlanta.
Chicago at San Francisco.
Green Bay at Detroit.
Minnesota at New Orleans.
Philadelphia at N.Y. Giants.
Washington at St. Louis.

Next Monday's Game

Buffalo at Cincinnati.

Connors Moves To Third Round

EDINBURGH, Nov. 11 (AP).—Jimmy Connors, suffering from a cold, zipped to a 6-1, 6-1 victory over fellow-American Sherwood Stewart in the Dewar Cup tennis tournament at Meadowbank Stadium today.

Connors is scheduled to play Karl Meiler of West Germany here tomorrow. The tournament then switches to the Royal Albert Hall, London. Connors and Arthur Ashe are seeded to meet in the final.

The Connors-Stewart affair was over in 50 minutes. Stewart managed only eight points in the first set and 16 in the second.

Connors said: "I think I am getting over the worst of my cold, although last night I was feeling pretty rotten and thought it was developing into something worse.

"Now I am looking forward to a good run in the tournament. I hope to give the London fans another opportunity of seeing me play Ashe, and this time of seeing me beat him." Ashe beat Connors at Wimbledon this year.

College Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 college football teams, with won-lost records and first-place votes in parentheses.)

	Pts
1. Ohio St. (9-0) (39)	477
2. Nebraska (9-0) (3)	373
3. Texas A&M (8-0)	302
4. Michigan (7-0-2)	271
5. Alabama (8-1)	269
6. Texas (8-1)	214
7. Oklahoma (8-1)	178
8. Arizona St. (9-0)	93
9. Notre Dame (7-2)	33
10. Penn St. (8-2)	29
11. Arizona (7-1)	25
12. Colorado (7-2)	24
13. California (6-3)	15
14. UCLA (6-2-1)	12
15. Florida (7-2)	11
16. Missouri (6-3)	9
17. Southern Cal. (7-2)	6
— Arkansas (8-2)	6
18. Kansas (6-3)	5
— Georgia (7-2)	5

...American Buys ...Secretariat Filly ...for $200,000

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The first offspring of Secretariat to be sold at public auction was bought for $200,000 by American Nelson Bunker Hunt last night. A representative of the new owner said the horse will race in Europe.

The chestnut weanling filly out of the mare Zest II was sold at the autumn Keeneland breeding stock sale; the price was $2,000 less than the record for a weanling filly at the sale.

Secretariat became the first horse to win the American Triple Crown in 25 years when it swept the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes in 1973. It was retired to stud at the end of that year.

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Watch for this feature every
MONDAY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Observer

Beyond the Hudson

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Instructions to New Yorkers planning to travel in America:

No. 1—After crossing the Hudson, always ride in the back of the bus.

No. 2—Do not speak with a New York accent. New York accents sound funny to Americans, which gives the city a bad image. Speak in a French, British or Texas accent. If impossible to change your New York accent, *do not speak at all*. Carry a large pad of yellow legal-size paper and write all communications. Caution: Do not write in a New York accent or in Spanish.

Baker

No. 3—Do not boast about New York. If an American strikes a pothole with his automobile, for example, do not interrupt his complaints by pointing out that American potholes are mere pinholes compared to the potholes of New York.

* * *

No. 4—Avoid brashness and arrogance. Upon encountering an American politician on the sidewalk, step into the gutter and let him pass. Remove your hat. Tug your forelock or, if you have no forelock, tug your yellow writing pad.

No. 5—If residing in housekeeping quarters in America, do not throw the garbage on the front sidewalks.

No. 6—If invited to a social occasion, wear a hair shirt to indicate you are trying to atone for the sin of being governed by men who were not fiscally responsible. If dinner is served, insist that you are worthy of nothing but a few crusts and a glass of water.

* * *

No. 7—If accompanied by your dog, do not, after overseeing his evacuations on the sidewalk, stroll away without neatening up.

No. 8—When driving, do not accelerate in city streets to breath-taking speeds and throw American passengers against the windshield by abruptly slamming on the brakes in the center of intersections. If a friendly American lends you his car, do not feel obliged to repay the favor by *crushing a fender*. Strange though it seems, Americans actually prefer automobiles with intact fenders.

No. 9—Do not mug anybody.

No. 10—When paying a call at an American home, do not ring the front doorbell. Go to the rear of the house and stand respectfully until you are noticed.

No. 11—Avoid making a scene that suggests arrogance if the host insists on receiving you in the kitchen. He may have other guests in the living room who would be offended if they knew he entertained New Yorkers.

No. 12—Learn to speak the American idiom. If you want to buy shoes for playing tennis, ask for "tennis shoes," not "perpetrator boots." When looking for a place to lunch, ask the whereabouts of "a greasy spoon," not "the deli."

* * *

No. 13—Win the favor of hostile Americans by encouraging their prejudices about New York. Many Americans are completely persuaded that all New Yorkers have a natural sense of fiscal irresponsibility. They can be put into an excellent mood, as can most people who see their prejudices confirmed, if you ostentatiously light their cigarettes with $10 bills.

No. 14—Do not take offense at New York jokes. New York is the only foreign country Americans can make jokes about anymore without being accused of bigotry. Be ready to deliver the punch line for them. If an American says, "Why does it take three New Yorkers to write a check?" reply immediately, "It takes one New Yorker to do the writing and two to hold it down so it won't bounce until he's finished." This will show Americans that even though you are a New Yorker, you are not all bad.

No. 15—Express envy of American institutions by harping upon the comparative inadequacy of New York's. For example: "New York sure can't grow hogs in the same class with these Iowa hogs." Or, "New York baseball is nothing compared to this Cincinnati baseball." Or, "New York's slums can't hold a candle to these Detroit slums."

No. 16—Don't throw the garbage out the back window, either.

2 Million Alcoholics Cited in W. Germany

DUSSELDORF, West Germany, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Of the 62 million West Germans, more than 2 million are alcoholics, the North Rhine-Westphalian State Health Ministry said yesterday. A further 3 million to 4 million are in danger of becoming alcoholics, the ministry added.

The ministry said alcohol consumption has more than tripled in this country in the last 10 years, with women accounting for 18 per cent of all known alcoholism cases.

Spread Risk, Gallery Says

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Britain's National Gallery said today that the paintings of a great artist should not all be hung in one place. In its report published here the gallery warned that all exhibited art is at risk from maniacs or fanatics. "It is surely wise, in the case of an individual great artist, to spread that risk," the report said.

She said that a truck driver doesn't have to look like a slob and was wearing purple sunglasses, a black jacket, a black blouse, yellow pants and tan sling-back shoes with two-inch heels.

On the Road With a Woman Truck Driver

By Judy Klemesrud

SOMEWHERE ON INTERSTATE 495, Md. (NYT).—Judy Kuncher, a small platinum-blonde woman of 27 years and 124 pounds, eased her 15-ton tractor-trailer onto the interstate the other morning. Threading deftly through the heavy rush-hour traffic, she headed toward Damascus, Md., to deliver a load of aluminum doors and replacement windows.

The huge GMC Astro 95 tractor chugged, puffed and snorted as Mrs. Kuncher shifted through its 10 different speeds. On the dashboard a citizens band radio crackled with reports from other "gearjammers" (truckers) about the whereabouts of the "Smokies" (state police).

Another day in Judy Kuncher's two-year career as a truck driver had begun.

"It's the freedom; that's what I like," she said, sitting like a queen in her high cowhide driver's seat. "My time is my own. What other job can you have where, if you're tired, you can lay down for half an hour, or eat at 10 or 12 at night, or whenever you want to?

Speed Limit

"The only thing I don't like is the speed limit. Fifty-five ain't very fast. It holds down your time and that's the whole thing—making mileage. So you speed, and Smokey catches you, and you lose your license."

Women truckers like Mrs. Kuncher are becoming more and more common on the U.S. highways, and even truck stops are adding more facilities (such as showers and bunk space) to accommodate them. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 20,120 women listed their occupation as truck driver in 1970, compared with 7,724 in 1960. During the same period, the number of male truckers dropped 12.2 per cent; in 1960, the figure was 1,549,113; in 1970, 1,359,505.

There is even a National Women's Trucking Association, to which Mrs. Kuncher does not belong. Based in Charleston, N.C., it claims more than 300 members and is headed by Jean Sawyer, a colorful fortyish trucker who owns 150 blonde wigs and two vintage red Cadillacs.

Why the increase in women truckers? "I think it's because of women's lib," said Mrs. Kuncher, the mother of two boys and a girl. "Most of us got hired at a time when everybody got to thinking they had to hire women. I'm very much for women's lib; a while back, I really didn't care about it. But the more I watched it on the news and stuff, I realized it's because of women's lib that I got my job."

Mrs. Kuncher, who said she believes that a truck driver "doesn't have to look like a slob," was wearing purple sunglasses, a black jacket, a black blouse, yellow pants and tan sling-back shoes *with two-inch* heels. A long silver cross dangled around her neck.

She readily admitted that her hair is really almost black, and that before she became a blonde, she was red-haired—which is why some people on her route still call her "Red." Although premature lines are etched on her forehead and around her eyes, she resembles a young Marie Windsor, the actress. Her language, though, is more like Tugboat Annie's—salty, spirited, no-nonsense.

Driving down a side road off 495, she sighted her first stop of the day—a lumberyard in Damascus. She made a U-turn, apparently quite a difficult one, because it inspired a passing male trucker to remark on his radio: "Hey, Blondie, that's a pretty tight turn there."

"Just makin' a delivery," Mrs. Kuncher replied on her own radio.

She spent about half an hour at the lumberyard, carrying the windows and doors—some of which weigh 50 pounds—to the rear of the truck, into the waiting arms of a lumberyard employee.

"This is the hardest part of the job," she said. "It's no fun to unload. Once a window punctured the side of my foot, and I was off work for two weeks. It was like blood poisoning. I almost lost my foot."

Mrs. Kuncher, the only woman member of her International Brotherhood of Teamsters local, is paid 16 3/4 cents a mile plus $2.50 for every stop she makes plus $5.71 an hour for each hour over one hour of unloading. Last year she earned about $9,000. "But I only worked seven or eight months," she said. "We always get laid off in the winter." As one of the low-seniority drivers of the Season-All Industries in Indiana, Pa., she averages two "runs" (jobs) a week, neither of which lasts longer than three days on the road. She almost always has Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays off—time she spends with her children or making ceramics in her mobile home in Derry, Pa.

"Judy's an excellent driver," said Nelson Gault, personnel director of Season-All, "and she handles all phases of the job extremely well—even those heavy doors. If she couldn't handle the job, we'd get some complaints."

Rest Stop

He added, however, that "because she's a girl," there has been some resentment against her from the other drivers, "who believe that trucking is a male domain, but she gets along with most of them."

This resentment was evident during a brief rest stop Mrs. Kuncher made by the side of a two-lane highway. Across the road was another Season-All truck, and when Mrs. Kuncher told the driver on her radio that "Apples" (her code name) was calling, he refused to talk to her.

Mrs. Kuncher's jobs take her to 27 states east of the Mississippi River. She said her favorite place to visit was West Virginia, "because everything is just as neat as a pin," and the place she likes least is Ohio.

"The Smokies out there are overeager," she explained. "They pick you up for going 57—can you imagine? The only time I ever got caught speeding was in Zanesville, Ohio, for going 63 miles an hour. *Doesn't that kill you? I was fined $25.*"

The speed she prefers, she said, is 70 miles an hour.

Mrs. Kuncher, like most truckers, is constantly preoccupied with the whereabouts of Smokey. Almost every word that comes over the radio is about the Smokies, also known as the "Bears," because the hats the state police wear are like those worn by Smokey the Bear, the nation's forest-fire prevention symbol.

Mrs. Kuncher grew up wanting to be an X-ray technician, but those plans were altered when, at the age of 14, she married her first husband, John Hill, a mold maker. Their oldest child, Candace, 11, lives with him in Chicago; Jason, 8, lives with Mrs. Kuncher's parents in Latrobe, Pa., and Richie, 6, lives with her and stays with a babysitter while she is on the road.

West Coast

"I decided to become a trucker when I got involved with one," she said of the man who eventually became her second husband, Charles Kuncher. They are now separated. "I saw he was going to the West Coast, and I wanted to go out there, too."

So, ignoring her parents' warnings that she would never get a job, she spent $1,350 to take a 3 1/2-week truck-driving course in Harrisburg, Pa. She was hired by Season-All two and a half months after graduation, and has been on the road ever since.

"My marriage broke up because of my job," she said softly, "but we may get back together. He says I have to quit driving because I'm too independent. But I say 'no,' because when your man takes off on you, you don't have nothing. I've been through that before, and I'll never go through it again."

She said that one of her goals in life was to run double with another woman driver, so she could make that dreamed-about trip to the West Coast. She has no dreams, however, about owning her own rig ("it's too expensive—tires alone cost $150"), nor does she want to spend the rest of her life on the road.

"I'm still thinking about being an X-ray technician," she said, "because when I'm 40, I doubt whether I'll still be able to jump in and out of this truck and unload those double-insulated glass windows."

PEOPLE: *Prince Charles to Wait A While for Marriage*

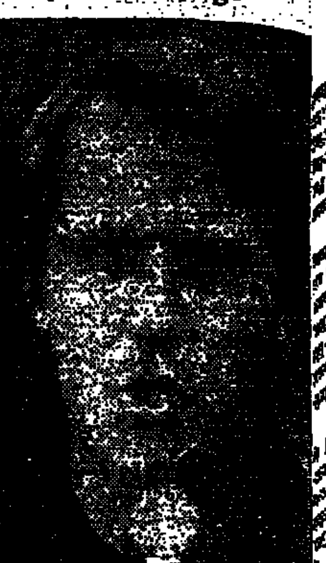
"I have fallen in love with all sorts of girls and I fully intend to go on doing so," Prince Charles said in an *interview in* London. The heir to the British throne, who will be 27 Friday, told **Douglas Keay** of the weekly magazine Woman's Own that he has decided that 30 is the right age for him to think about getting married. By then, he said, "you have seen a great deal of life, met a large number of girls, been able to see what types of girls there are, fallen in love every now and then—and you know what it's all about." Marriage is "essentially a question of mutual love and respect for each other," he continued. "Creating a secure family in which to bring up children, to give them a happy, secure upbringing—that is what marriage is all about, creating a home," he said. The prince's current girlfriend, **Caroline Longman**, a publisher's daughter, told a newsman: "I don't think that I'm in the category that Prince Charles is referring to."

* * *

Meanwhile, the prince was named "nonsmoker of the year" by the British Society of Nonsmokers because he refused to let fellow guests smoke until the end of a dinner he attended recently. British custom bans smoking at dinners until after the monarch's health has been proposed. In recent years, dinner chairmen have tended to propose the "loyal toast" after the soup course to allow diners to light up between courses. The prince's aunt, **Princess Margaret**, a heavy smoker, is known to favor this practice. But at a recent dinner given by the Lords' Taverners, a society of cricket lovers of which the prince is president, diners had to wait *until coffee was served.*

* * *

After listening to an impassioned speech by **James P. Hoffa** and giving him a standing ovation, a Detroit local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters voted to have the son of the missing former Teamsters' president appointed as its $400-a-week business agent. "We owe it to Jimmy," said one representative, referring to **James R. Hoffa**, who disappeared from a suburban Detroit restaurant July 30 and is believed by his son to be the victim of "a ruthless conspiracy" to conceal the disposition of pension funds during his prison term for mail fraud and jury tampering. The younger Hoffa, a 34-year-old University of Michigan law graduate, has served as a Teamster lawyer.


James P. Hoffa
... "owe it to Jimmy."

* * *

"I am unalterably and totally opposed to euthanasia," **Malcolm Muggeridge** said in London, but, nevertheless, he would want "to be allowed to die in peace." The 72-year-old former Punch editor signed a legal form offered by the Human Rights Society, founded six years ago to oppose euthanasia, that is designed to help solve the *doctors'* dilemma over incurable patients. Muggeridge, postulating a hospital ward with three people needing the two available respirators, said that as "an old man," he "would wish to be the third and go without."

* * *

After 28 years as the most constant and visible component of the longest-running show on network television, 75-year-old **Lawrence Spivak** turned guest Tuesday night when NBC gave him a Washington party marking his retirement from "Meet the Press." Most of the 200 guests were sometime interviewees and panelists on the show. Unable to attend, **Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey**, who holds the record with 26 appearances, lunched with Spivak. The moderator, considered the master of the follow-up question, made his last appearance Sunday, when **President Ford** was interviewed. Spivak will be succeeded as executive producer and moderator by **Bill Monroe**, with **Betty Cole Dukert** as producer.

* * *

A "scientific atrocity" committed on the frozen remains of a mastodon in Alaska during World War II, is bothering the conscience of **John Lockhart** and the 56-year-old tanker seaman wants to make amends, he said in San Francisco. Lockhart had his buddies lower him into a 300-foot crevasse, he said, where he cut off a three-foot piece of tusk. Back aboard ship, Lockhart learned that the mastodon was being excavated by a museum and now at long last, he has appealed to Washington's Smithsonian Institution to find out which museum so he can give it back. Said Lockhart, "Maybe they can glue it."

* * *

Richard Burton celebrated his *50th birthday* Tuesday with a lavish party at which he drank only mineral water. While champagne flowed liberally for guests—who included actor **Ralph Richardson** and dancer **Margot Fonteyn**, Burton kept to the no-alcohol pledge he made to **Elizabeth Taylor** before they were married a second time last month.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT
INVITATION TO TENDER
MOMBASA AND COASTAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
Contract MCS/3D: Construction of Reservoirs, Tanks and Jaribuni Pumping Station including the Supply and Installation of Ancillary Pipework.
The Government of Kenya invites tenders for the above contract which comprises the construction of the following:
4 circular prestressed concrete reservoirs ranging in capacity from 1,450 cubic metres to 18,000 cubic metres;
2 reinforced concrete tanks of capacity 300 cubic metres and 800 cubic metres;
2 circular masonry tanks of capacity 200 cubic metres;
Jaribuni pumping station consisting of a reinforced concrete / blockwork single story building with steel truss pitched roof, floor area approximately 600 square metres; and
the supply and installation of pipework associated with the above structures.
The structures are located within the 25 km. wide coastal strip between Kilifi township in the north and Mombasa in the south.
Tender documents are expected to be available on or about 30th November 1975 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 3 months. Firms who wish to be issued with Tender documents should apply in writing to:
The Director of Water Development, Ministry of Water Development, P. O. Box 30521, NAIROBI (KENYA).
Tender documents will be issued only against payment of a deposit of K.Shs.: 500/-. This deposit shall be by way of a crossed cheque in Kenya currency payable to "The Director of Water Development." The deposit will be refunded only on receipt of a valid and complete tender at the correct time.
Tenderers are advised that they will only be allowed tender documents if they can satisfy the Director of Water Development as to their experience and competence to carry out the work concerned. Any deposit by Tenderers not considered qualified will also be refunded.
E. A. NGUNYA, Director of Water Development, Ministry of Water Development.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

RHODA SCOTT plays a benefit concert at the Paris Inter-Continental Hotel, on Nov. 14, at 8:30 p.m., 3 Rue de Castiglione. Tickets: Fr. 30 at the door on the 14th, or from the American Womens Group, 49 Rue Pierre-Charron, 75008 Paris.
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FRENCH LADY wants exchange conversation with U.S. or G.B. people. Box 829, Herald, Paris.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Ministry of Water Development
INVITATION TO TENDER
MOMBASA AND COASTAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
The Government of Kenya invites tenders for the following contracts:
MCS/3A: Supply of pipes & fittings for main and subsidiary bulk supply pipelines;
MCS/3B: Construction of main and subsidiary bulk supply pipelines. (Excluding the supply of pipes and fitting) and
MCS/3C: Construction of main and subsidiary bulk supply pipelines. (Including the supply of pipes and fittings).
The Tender Documents are so drafted as to enable tenderers to tender separately for the supply of pipes and fittings. (Contract MCS/3A), or the construction of pipelines without the supply of pipes and fitting (MCS/3B), or a single contract for the supply and construction of pipelines (MCS/3C).
Tenderers will not be limited to tendering for one contract only and may, if they wish, submit separate bids for Contracts MCS/3A, MCS/3B and MCS/3C.
It is intended that an award will be made for:
Either a Combination of contracts MCS/3A and MCS/3B or Contract MCS/3C alone.
The main bulk supply pipeline which will feed Mombasa from an intake and treatment works (not included in the above contracts) on the Sabaki (Galana) River, about 40 kms. inland from Malindi, will comprise 105 kms. of pressure pipeline of internal diameter about 350 mm. to 750 mm. with design working pressure heads, ranging between 60 and 210 m. The subsidiary bulk supply pipelines which will feed places between Malindi and Mombasa will comprise approximately 65 kms. of pressure pipeline of internal diameter 150 mm. to 400 mm. with design working heads ranging between 60 and 150 m.
The Tender Documents provide for Tenderers to offer pipes and fittings of materials of their choice having regard to the economics of the various materials available. The specification covers mild steel, ductile iron, asbestos cements, prestressed concrete and unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) and there is provision for consideration of other materials if offered under Contract MCS/3C.
Tender Documents are expected to be available on or about 30th November 1975 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 3 months. Firms who wish to be issued with Tender Documents should apply in writing to:
The Director of Water Development, Ministry of Water Development, P.O. Box 30521, NAIROBI (KENYA).
Tender Documents will be issued only against payment of a deposit of K.Shs.: 500/per set of tender documents per contract. This deposit shall be by way of a crossed cheque in Kenya currency payable to: "The Director of Water Development." The deposit will be refunded only upon receipt of a valid and complete tender at the correct time.
Tenderers are advised that they will only be allowed Tender Documents if they can satisfy the Director of Water Development as to their experience and competence to carry out the work concerned. Any deposit by Tenderers not considered qualified will also be refunded.
E. A. NGUNYA, Director of Water Development, Ministry of Water Development.

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